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NEWSPAPER

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More Troops and Weapons Arriving

Russian 'Volunteers' and SAMs Already in Viet Nam

From the Allen-Scott Report

A sizable number of Russian "volunteers" already are in North Viet Nam. While Premier Kosygin threatens to send them, intelligence has definitely established that more than 1,000 Soviet military officers and technicians are there. Also, that others are arriving almost daily by ship, plane and train.

The last two are highly significant. This means that despite their apparent ideological wrangling, Moscow and Peking are working in close cahoots on Viet Nam.

The Russian "volunteers" include jet pilots and mechanics, artillerymen, guerrilla warfare specialists, anti-aircraft missile crews and construction personnel, port and dock experts. These Soviet forces are stationed in and around Hanoi, the capital, and Haiphong, main shipping center.

Congressional authorities, who have been briefed on this covert Russian build-up, were told the information is based on a number of reliable sources. They include detailed photographs by high-level U-2 reconnaissance flights, and reports from French and other Westerners residing in or visiting Hanoi and Haiphong.

One of these sources pinpointed an estimated 150 Soviet military personnel in a bivouac just outside of Hanoi.

It is the understanding of these members of Congress that the Central Intelligence Agency has no firm figures on the Russian build-up in North Viet Nam. The Navy is maintaining a close scrutiny of Soviet bloc ships transporting cargoes there. They total more than 100 since January 1.

In the past several weeks three Russian freighters—Malakhov, Kurgan and Ishma—unloaded numerous heavy crates similar to those in which SAMs (ground-to-air missiles) and MIG-21s were shipped to Cuba.

All these so-far-unannounced Soviet "volunteers" are under the command of Ambassador Ily Shcherhakov—who is also a lieutenant general in the Russian army and member of the powerful Central Committee of the Communist Party.

One of his country's top guerrilla warfare experts, Shcherhakov, 52, commanded the forces that destroyed a Ukrainian insurgent army during World War II. Also, Shcherhakov is on friendly terms with Red China's Premier Chou En-lai. Before being assigned to Hanoi as "ambassador," Shcherhakov spent several years in Peking as a "minister" in the Soviet embassy.

Premier Kosygin personally put Shcherhakov in command of the Russian build-up during his visit to Hanoi earlier this year. Under Shcherhakov's direction, a number of new Soviet weapons are being combat tested. They include:

- A powerful repeating recoilless rifle.
- Rapid-fire, low-level anti-aircraft gun.
- Air-to-air missile which apparently has a greater range than the deadly U.S. Sidewinder.
- Night viewing device with electrical radar control.

Some of these weapons are deemed superior to comparable U.S. arms. In an effort to obtain working specimens, considerable sums are being offered for their capture.

The night viewing device is of particular interest to U.S. authorities, as intelligence has reported Russia is equipping many of its weapons with this highly effective instrument. Latest word is that it is being installed on Soviet tanks and weapon carriers that recently have shown up in Laos, apparently destined for the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam.

U. S. B-57 bombers on the wing over Viet Nam may be targets for the SAM missiles based near Hanoi and Haiphong.

Intelligence also has reported that all North Vietnamese MIG fighter planes (15, 17 and 19) are being armed with the new Russian long-range air-to-air missile. This powerful weapon is making the "old" MIGs a lethal match for supersonic U.S. fighters.

This Red missile downed two U.S. jets with twice the speed of opposing MIGs.

The 40 or more late-model MIG-21s (comparable to U.S. F-105s) Red China has on Hainan Island in the Gulf of Tonkin, are definitely known to be equipped with these deadly air-to-air missiles.

Congressional authorities have ascertained that despite State and Defense Department assertions to the contrary, SAM anti-aircraft missiles are now in place on launching pads around Hanoi and Haiphong. These are the main military and supply centers of North Viet Nam, and the Soviet obviously is building up powerful defenses for them.

* * *

Burma is buying rice from the United States and South Viet Nam and reselling it at a considerable profit to North Viet Nam. This has been definitely established by Naval intelligence. Burma professes to be neutralist, but has evinced a marked anti-U.S. bias.

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Longshoremen Settlement Exceeds Wage Guidelines

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At a cost of nearly $24 million per year, the steamship industry has purchased peace with the longshoremen for the next four years. The package called for 35 cents an hour in wage increases the first year, 10 cents additional the second year and 8 cents more in each of the third and fourth years.

Increased pensions, a fourth week of vacation after 12 years of service, and three extra holidays for a total of 12, push the total award up to an increase of about 80 cents per hour. The present hourly wage is $3.36. When the full effect of the new settlement is in force this will rise to more than $4 per hour.

The percentage of increase won by the longshoremen far exceeds the White House guidelines which were intended to limit wage increases to the average rate of increase in manhour output in a given industry. This normally runs from 2½ to 3 per cent per year. These guidelines were drastically violated for the settlement with the United Automobile Workers last fall; in fact, they have been consistently violated for nearly 20 years, ever since President Truman gave his approval to the first big inflationary wage push gained by the steel workers immediately after World War II.

Unfortunately, our government has made no serious effort during the years to maintain its own guidelines with respect to wage increases. The result has been an irregular but substantial increase in inflation all through the postwar period which has lowered the purchasing power of the dollar by about 42 per cent.

As compared with the dollar in 1933, the current dollar is down about 65 per cent. Recent wage settlements have done more violence to the guidelines than earlier ones, indicating that the rate of inflation is increasing.

Historically it is true that the rate of inflation and the accompanying rise in prices accelerates as the cycle proceeds. We have long since passed the danger point and unless the people become aware of what is happening to their dollar and bring sufficient pressure to bear upon their government to compel a change they must expect to see the value of the dollar decrease more rapidly in the next 20 years than it has since World War II.

A new feature of the pact with the longshoremen is what amounts to a guaranteed annual wage of approximately $6,000 per year. Each union member has been assured of a minimum of 1,600 hours of work per year. Full-time work, with overtime, could of course easily double the minimum guaranteed yearly wage of approximately $6,000.

If we are to abandon entirely the free market and establish the wages of our different groups of workers on the basis of the pressure they can develop and the penalty they can inflict upon society by striking, there is no reason to hope that the wage-price spiral will not continue higher and higher until it is lost in the clouds.

The truth is that we have the choice between a free market economy in which we are all paid on the basis of what our fellow consumers and producers are willing to offer in the open market, or a government-managed economy wherein jobs and wages are prescribed by the central authorities.

Juggling wages constantly upward as we have been doing in the postwar period has its limitations; it will end in galloping inflation with the probability that instead of returning to freedom, a government-managed economy, with authoritarian fixing of both prices and wages, will be adjudged preferable. There is little freedom in a government-managed economy and we must look at the Communist countries for a picture of our future if we persist on our present course.

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TOO BAD—The National Education Association has announced that one of the main goals of the modern educator is to change the image of teachers until the public is brainwashed into regarding them as *the* authority in the field of education. It's too bad the NEA doesn't turn its attention to making the teacher *the* authority in the classroom.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

☐ ☐ ☐

SUKARNO'S BOMB—Indonesia claims it will have an atomic bomb ready for testing by this fall. The announcement followed cordial talks between Sukarno emissaries and Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Far Eastern experts believe this development spells more trouble in that part of the world—all the more so because Indonesia has a fleet of Soviet-built Badger jet bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons over a 4,000-mile range, placing all of Australia within Sukarno's reach. Australia recently has stepped up her defense procurement in light of the worsening situation.

Even Without Strike

Steelworkers Lose Jobs to Europe

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Even if there is no strike in the steel industry, 31,500 American steelworkers have already lost their jobs.

Because of the uncertainties abounding in the American steel industry—whether or not there will be a strike; whether or not the United Steelworkers' Union would install its new president—steel users have had to turn to foreign steel makers who can produce about the same quality steel and sell it f.o.b. in America at prices that are competitive with those charged by domestic producers.

This hedge-buying of foreign steel is calculated to have boosted imports to 4.5 million tons during the first half of 1965 alone, compared to a previous record of 6.4 million tons of foreign steel in all of 1964.

That much steel is a year's work for 31,500 men, according to a formula worked out by Walter J. Campbell, respected editor of the authoritative magazine *Steel*. His figures have been authenticated by leaders of the industry.

United Steelworker head David McDonald, who was recently defeated for another term, will soon have to step down.

American steelworkers, already among the highest paid industrial workers in this country and the highest paid steel employes in the world, may be throwing their jobs to their foreign competitors.

The United Steelworkers' Union is asking the steel companies for more than it won from the can companies (45.7 cents an hour increase spread over a period of 40 months) and it is placing greater emphasis on wages and wage increases than on job security provisions.

Steel users have known right along that in the event of a general strike in the industry, they wouldn't be able to count on much help from the 50 producers that would not be struck. They account for only 14.3 per cent of the industry's capacity and could ship only 1.4 million tons a month—about 20 per cent of current consumption.

The upsurge in foreign buying will not be short term. Steel consumers do not make new buying arrangements lightly, for production must be scheduled weeks in advance of delivery. It is certain that some of the steel buyers who have been getting foreign steel for the first time will continue as customers of the overseas mills. This means further loss of business and jobs in America, and further losses in the U. S. balance of payments which plagues the Administration.

The union has displayed little concern for the foreign competition which has grown annually (3.4 million tons in 1961 to 6.4 million tons last year) but this year the effects of foreign steel may be graphically measurable on American jobs.

It's a one-way street with no impeding intersections for foreign steel makers to enter American markets. Their own countries have barriers to steel imports which have kept American exports to about 2 million tons for the past several years—less than half the 1957 total of U.S. exports of steel.

The steel union's program has effectively exported jobs through the import of steel.

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Meany and the ILO

From the Arizona *Republic*

First, individual American representatives resigned in anger. Then the National Association of Manufacturers withdrew. By 1963, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was totally disillusioned with its participation. And now George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, said his organization is prepared to shun future conferences.

The cause of this unusual display of solidarity is the International Labor Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations supposedly concerned with improving labor conditions and promoting economic stability. The only trouble with this lofty aim is, as President Meany charged, that the Communist bloc nations within the organization have been trying to turn it into a political propaganda group.

Meany is honest enough to believe that political battles belong in the United Nations, not the ILO. And he has grown increasingly distressed by disruptive Red tactics intended to score points in the cold war rather than improve labor conditions. Therefore, the federation's executive council authorized him to consult with government officials about the situation. "If it cannot be straightened out," he said, "we will withdraw from the ILO."

If that happens, the AFL-CIO will be in good company. When the NAM withdrew its participation a spokesman explained, "You're up against a stacked deck and can't accomplish anything."

If the AFL-CIO withdraws, that will leave only the U.S. government carrying the torch for American participation in the ILO. We are curious as to what value Washington thinks we derive from membership in an organization, ostensibly created to improve labor conditions, comprised largely of Communist countries which don't give a hoot about the conditions of workers, and of Socialist countries where workers and employers are inseparable from the state.

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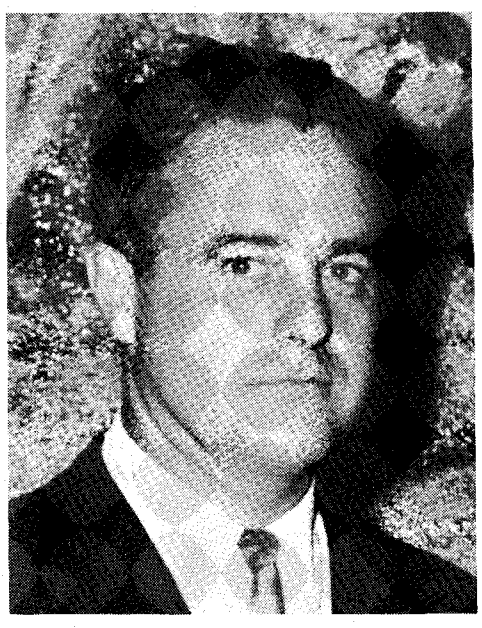

Rep. John Dowdy (D.-Tex.), left, has criticized the way Director Sargent Shriver spends money in the "war on poverty."

High Pay for 'Poverty' Warriors

By KEN THOMPSON in the Dallas *Morning News*

Evidence is pouring in from many directions to substantiate the charge that the federal government's war on poverty—though barely off the ground—is already becoming unnecessarily expensive. Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania has taken notice of the high costs of "overhead" in the program. He pointed out that the top 45 employes working at the Washington headquarters of the poverty drive are paid nearly a million dollars a year in salaries. The director gets $30,000 a year, his deputy $28,000 and three top assistants each make $27,000. Below that are nine other assistants earning $24,500, eleven earning $21,445 and 20 more making $18,935 each.

This is only a small fraction of the overhead, however. As soon as the antipoverty war gets into full swing a total of 1,150 employes are expected to be working out of the Washington headquarters alone. The cost in salaries to maintain this general staff in Washington—not to mention salaries for all the field commanders scattered about the country—is anybody's guess at this point.

That Washington staff, incidentally, is going to be occupying a building on which the government has signed a 10-year lease—although Congress has never given the executive branch either the authority or the funds to continue the poverty war for that length of time. But this is a tip-off that the program is not likely to be "temporary."

Rep. John Dowdy of Texas, who has also taken note of the high cost of overhead built into the poverty war, cited an outstanding example the other day. He pointed out that $52,000 of a $67,000 grant to fight poverty in Monmouth, N.J., has been earmarked for salaries. Since the main purpose of the grant was to train underprivileged youngsters to qualify for jobs, this is roughly comparable to signing away more than nine months of wages to an employment agency for successful job-placement service.

In any case, after the salaries are paid, less than 25 per cent of the grant will be left to accomplish what it was intended to do—help the poor, not subsidize those who are supposed to be helping them.

Dowdy also has questioned the wisdom of spending huge amounts of money awarding contracts to large industries which will run several of the poverty war's Job Corps camps.

He cited four contracts totaling $43.7 million and wondered whether this might be excessive. Is the war on poverty going to have enough money left over after passing out such plums as these to provide much help for those who genuinely need it?

Annual cost of putting each youngster through a year of training at one of the Job Corps camps, according to Dowdy, comes to about twice the cost of sending a boy to Harvard. Poverty boss Sargent Shriver, however, has taken issue with that charge. In a letter to the Los Angeles *Times* on April 11, Shriver said that such allegations are "unfair and unjust" and aren't true anyway, since Dowdy and others who have made the same assertion don't realize that a Harvard education costs more than they think.

"The total cost to the government for a Job Corps enrollee for nine months is only $4,650," says Shriver. In other words, the cost for 12 months must be "only" $6,200. We don't know what the exact cost of sending a boy to Harvard is these days, but it certainly is less than that amount. The $6,200, in fact, is approximately three times the per capita annual income for the average U.S. citizen, or enough to take care of the needs of a family of three.

Surely Washington ought to be able to take care of a single underprivileged youngster for less money than the average American breadwinner has to provide for himself and two other members of his family.

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JEFFERSON'S ADVICE—"As clamor and political design are changing the form of our government, a little Jeffersonian advice seems appropriate. This is what Thomas Jefferson wrote in a letter in 1816: 'The way to have good and safe government is not to trust it all to one, but to divide it among the many, distributing to everyone exactly the functions he is competent to . . . What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares into one body . . .' "
—From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

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PENTAGON GAMBLING—Federal agents recently broke up a $1,000-a-day gambling racket in the Pentagon and two other government buildings. It was the fourth gambling ring broken up since 1959. Authorities said that some of the 50 bureaucrats arrested had been cleared to act as couriers of top-secret documents.

In 'War on Poverty'

Government Subsidizing Newspaper

From the Anaheim (Calif.) *Bulletin*

War on Poverty, or War on the People's Attitude Toward Government? The latter seems to be the program adopted in Willow Run, Mich., after the government made the necessary surveys to determine the amount of money required to unseat the area's "hard-core poverty."

According to *Nation's Business*, an amount of $188,000 was used to complete the initial grant. This grant revealed that instead of a job-producing program the area required:

"A cultural center where local talent will act out the 'internal expression' of the community; federal sponsorship of town meetings where participants will debate national politics; and a government-backed newspaper run by local amateurs guided partly by labor unionists."

"Professional social workers and area residents will canvass the Willow Run community to determine the problems, needs and desires of the people, leading to an "embryo from which community government of a town-meeting style might develop."

The subsidized newspaper, which will supplement four dailies from nearby Detroit now available to residents, is viewed as an "educational tool, experimenting in techniques of reporting social, economic and cultural affairs and interpreting these to the local community."

This seems to be the extent of the federal government "anti-poverty" program. The real need of aiding those who are in need will still remain the obligation of the local Community Chest and local private welfare groups, the government not being involved.

Government - subsidized newspapers have long been the dream of the present Administration. In fact, there have been statements that the federal government would like to control all news media for the purpose of seeing that the people received "honest, true reporting" of all happenings "that the government feels are of interest" to the people.

Naturally, this would preclude any criticism of government programs or the revealing of excessive expenditures, increase in government control, treaty-making, scandals, or happenings that would, in any way, detract from the basic goal of socialization.

There will be hundreds of "Willow Runs" developed and activated before the government "accomplishes" the war on poverty. Each being a propaganda center to further the attrition of the need for private enterprise.

You could say at least the federal government is honest and above board. Although the original presentations may be made in the name of aiding the people, they soon reveal the true intent: federal government control.

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INEVITABLE—If Lyndon Johnson carries out all of his far-ranging programs, he will have to break one of two things: Either his campaign promises or the U.S. Treasury.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Will LBJ get his wish to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act? (See page 9.) Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak think perhaps not. They point out: "The best head count made so far shows no more than 208 to 210 House members prepared to vote for it (a majority is 218) and these only if the President puts a strong shoulder to the wheel."

JOHNSON

Evans and Novak also note that Big Labor is suffering from a "gray eye" due to the miscounted balloting for the presidency of the International Electrical Workers Union and the long count between David McDonald and I.W. Abel for the top job in the Steelworkers Union.

• *Inside word from the White House is that President Johnson put off delivering his repeal 14b message last week because of the Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington. The President, who put in an appearance at the Chamber after turning down an invitation to speak, was said to feel that the Chamber would "go-easy" on the "Great Society" if the Administration didn't wave a red flag in front of it. (For more on the President's labor message see page 9.)*

• The American Conservative Union, located in Washington and headed by prominent conservatives, has just published a study on Viet Nam which outlines a tougher policy there than LBJ has followed so far. Among its recommendations: "elimination of the Hanoi Communist dictatorship" if the North Vietnamese refuse to cease aggression; injection of Korean and Philippine ground units; and creation of a Liberation Committee for North Viet Nam. The ACU study questions the effectiveness of the current bombing raids, feeling they "tend to preserve the stalemate and are conducive to a climate favorable for negotiation." The authors of the report include Stefan T. Possony, director of International Studies at the Hoover Institution; David N. Rowe, professor of political science at Yale University; and Frank S. Meyer, senior editor of *National Review*.

POSSONY

• *Diplomatic Row says the real reason President Johnson has sent American marines to the Dominican Republic is to prevent any chance of a Communist-style take-over. Juan Bosch, the ex-president supported by the rebels, was considered a front-man for the Reds when he was in office.*

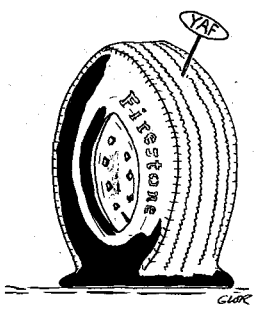
• LBJ is being given credit for one apparent cold war victory: the Congo. Because of U.S. backing, the Congo's pro-Western premier, Moise Tshombe, has things well in hand. The rebels are not only disorganized, but Egypt and other Red-tinged African countries are cutting off arms to the rebels because these supplies are quickly lost to the Tshombe government. There are already signs that the rebels want to sue for peace. Furthermore, Tshombe is helping Portuguese Angola by refusing to aid Holden Roberto, the leader of the Angolan rebels. Roberto, who operates from Leopoldville, the Congo's capital, says the Congo government "has not been really sympathetic and helpful" in contrast to the regime of the previous premier, Cyrille Adoula. In sum, LBJ followed the advice of his good friend Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) and gained a cold war victory for the United States.

TSHOMBE

This Week in Washington

Big Conservative Win

Lyndon Johnson is in the White House, the Americans for Democratic Action have a vice president and liberals outnumber conservatives in Congress by a good majority. But conservatives throughout the country have just scored a stunning upset victory over these liberal elements who have been pushing America into selling its technical know-how to Communist countries.



The victory came unexpectedly when Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, curtly announced on April 20 that it had "terminated negotiations for a contract to design and equip a synthetic rubber plant in Rumania." The action was startling, considering Rumania's strong desire to trade with Firestone and considering the State Department's active encouragement of the $40-million deal.

Firestone refused to amplify its short announcement in any way, but businessmen in the tire industry say they know one reason the company ended the Rumanian affair: an avalanche of adverse public criticism.

Firestone offices in Akron remain stonily silent on the subject, but insiders report the company began to back away from the deal after receiving thousands of irate letters. Businessmen estimate the rubber firm lost millions of dollars because angry consumers and dealers started a boycott.

How the public pressure mounted against Firestone and how the company tried to combat it makes fascinating reading. What stirred up the initial storm was an article in January by Robert Dietsch, a Scripps-Howard reporter, detailing the story of the Firestone negotiations with Rumania. When this was elaborated upon by other newspapers, the attacks against the firm began to step up in furious fashion.

Letters sent to Firestone showed the American people boiling mad over this plan to increase trade with a Communist country while American soldiers were dying in Viet Nam. In addition, the public realized the synthetic rubber was of obvious military value.

Moreover, Firestone began to be hurt financially as its chief competitor, Goodyear, started to pick up some of Firestone's long-standing customers. The American public, in fact, had begun to buy from Goodyear when that company had earlier publicly refused to trade with Rumania, remarking in its house organ, *The Wingfoot Clan*, "Even to a dedicated profit-making organization, some things are more important than dollars."

Finally, Firestone ran into a buzz-saw: the nationwide conservative youth group, Young Americans for Freedom. The Philadelphia chapter of YAF, headed by John LaMothe, began to create all sorts of trouble for the Firestone Company.

"After reading in *Human Events* about the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's plan to build a synthetic rubber plant in Communist Rumania," writes Philadelphia YAF treasurer David K. Walter, "the Philadelphia County Chapter of Young Americans for Freedom launched a drive to force Firestone to reconsider and withdraw these plans.

"Letters sent to the office of the president produced unsatisfactory replies. Philadelphia YAF then organized picketing of Firestone stores in the Philadelphia area." Picket signs appeared paraphrasing Firestone's slogan: "When Red wheels are rolling, the name is known as Firestone?"

The Philadelphia campaign soon became national, with YAF demonstrations in Los Angeles, Cleveland and cities on the East Coast.

Firestone began to feel the heat. To quell the rising public passions against its Red-trade deal, the company attempted to counterattack:

• The firm sent Bernard W. Frazier, its Eastern public relations manager, down from New York to call off the YAF pickets in Philadelphia. Frazier made similar trips to other YAF chapters along the East Coast. While Frazier attempted to "smooth things over," his remarks only infuriated YAF. At a meeting of Pennsylvania YAF at Harrisburg on March 27, Frazier argued that Firestone was only trying to build "bridges to the east." At one time he coyly avoided saying who would own the rubber plant, but finally admitted it would be completely owned by Rumania. Furthermore, he did not deny that Rumanian slave labor would be used in constructing and manning the plant.

• Firestone representatives also tried to discredit Goodyear by repeating a statement picked up on the television program "CBS Reports" that Goodyear tires had been found on Chinese Communist vehicles. Goodyear, however, showed YAF that in its trade deals overseas it requires the purchasing companies to sign a statement saying that Goodyear goods will not be transshipped to Communist countries. If the Communists wind up with Goodyear tires, it is through no intent of Goodyear.

• Firestone motivated into action Bill Ayres, a moderate Republican congressman from Akron, where Firestone is located. Rep. Ayres defended Firestone's trade deal with Red Rumania and reportedly put pressure on certain groups to stop their anti-Firestone activities.

• Firestone, who's executives normally put up money for Republican candidates, also tried to pressure House Republicans into calling off "the conservative" picketing of the company. When YAF Executive Director Dave Jones received word about this pressure through a prominent senator, he said: "You tell them a $10 million check to YAF couldn't get us to call it off."

In the end, however, it was Firestone that caved in. What many feel was the *coup de grace* was YAF's planned demonstration at the famous Indianapolis 500 auto race on May 31. Thousands of people from all over the country usually attend this sports classic and the publicity impact would have been enormous. YAF had planned to set up an Indianapolis office called the Committee Against Slave Labor to focus attention on the fact that forced labor would help build the Firestone plant. YAF was in the process of hiring a plane to haul a banner over the Indianapolis speedway stadium denouncing the deal and had planned to saturate the stadium with a half-million pamphlets sharply criticizing Firestone.

Firestone officials, however, got wind of the plan shortly after it was drawn up. Within days, the company threw in the towel, announcing its negotiations with the Rumanians had ended.

On April 22, YAF received a post-victory note: a letter to Dave Jones from Firestone's Bernard Frazier. The note announced the termination of the Firestone deal and asked YAF to bring "public attention" to it.

The Firestone story is bound to have national impact. It shows what can be accomplished by conservatives in the face of strong counter-pressure. And it most certainly will have an effect on American businesses that desire to do business-as-usual behind the Iron Curtain. There are reportedly some 40 American firms dickering with Communist countries at the present time over deals similiar to the Firestone-Rumanian one. But they had better be on their guard. YAF is planning to call attention to every one of them.

Behind the Chamber Doors

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States caused a minor uproar last week at its annual conclave, held this year in the new Washington Hilton.

The chamber continued to be conservative on economic matters and its new president, Robert Paul Gerholz, is considered cut out of the Goldwater fabric when he speaks on domestic policy.

But the foreign policy resolutions passed by the chamber have created consternation among the organization's more conservative members.

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In the final session, the members adopted two highly controversial resolutions.

One called for "acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice without the so-called 'Connally Reservation.' " Without this reservation, which preserves American sovereignty, the United States could be automatically hauled before the World Court at the whim of the jurists on that court, including some from Communist countries. The prime mover behind the resolution for repeal was Cecil J. Olmstead, assistant to the chairman of the board, Texaco, Inc., New York, N.Y., who was off in Europe at the time of the chamber meeting.

The other resolution raising hackles on conservative backs urged "the United States government to explore steps designed to more effectively open channels of communication with the people of mainland China."

There was much dispute as to whether this meant the chamber wanted to open up trade with Communist China, but no floor opposition to the resolution came when chamber members were assured by Ernest J. Loebbecke, chairman of the Committee on Policy, that this wasn't the case. But *Human Events* learned a different story from chamber members who actively participated in campaigning for this resolution.

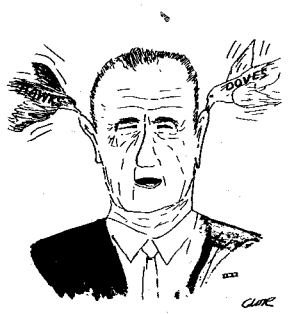
The chairman of the chamber's Foreign Policy Committee, *Christian Science Monitor* editor Erwin Canham rode herd on this resolution. Canham told *Human Events* that the U.S. non-recognition policy had proved a failure and that this resolution was an attempt to get the government off "dead center." Another chamber member said the intent of the resolution was trade, whether this was admitted or not.

Furthermore, it was learned that the liberally oriented Foreign Policy Committee had recommended to the full Policy Committee that the chamber openly criticize our non-recognition policy as "ineffective." This was turned down as being too controversial at the present time. Instead, purposely vague words, which could be construed as opening up trade with Red China, were left in.

There was also grumbling among chamber members over procedures on the resolutions. Normal Chamber of Commerce procedure in the past has been to have a policy luncheon in which the entire afternoon is given over to debating resolutions. This time the resolutions were debated between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning. Though over 3,000 delegates attended, only 256 voted on the Connally reservation, 174 for, 82 against.

Vacillation in Viet Nam

Diplomatic observers in the Nation's Capital are remarking that Lyndon Johnson's Viet Nam policy appears enshrouded in confusion. At one point LBJ plays the hawk; the next moment the dove. He first says we have nothing to negotiate about; then he calls for "unconditional discussions." He refuses to meet with the peace marchers demanding surrender, but he clears his Viet Nam proposals with the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action. We threaten the use of nuclear weapons, but State Department policy planner Walt W. Rostow, reportedly tells the Japanese in Tokyo that the use of such weapons is "unthinkable."



While we bomb certain installations in North Viet Nam, we have yet to tell the Communists that they must withdraw all troops from below the 17th parallel—the dividing line between North and South. Our only condition so far is that the Communists must halt their present aggressions, not that they must retreat.

In sum, there is no clear-cut policy. And last week President Johnson added to the confusion by selecting the discredited W. Averell Harriman to represent the United States at a proposed nine-nation conference in Cambodia. If the conference is accepted by Red China and North Viet Nam, Harriman's job will be to find out on what terms they would end the war.

The selection of Harriman to be our negotiator on Viet Nam has again stirred diplomatic murmurings that the United States is willing to settle for a neutral South Viet Nam. LBJ, himself, hinted at such a formula in his nationwide television speech when he proclaimed that South Viet Nam should be "tied to no alliance—a military base for no other country."

Harriman is a past master at promoting "neutralist" and coalition governments. He supported the 1945 Yalta proposals which forced pro-Western parties in Eastern Europe into coalition governments with the Communists. In 1946, he urged the free Rumanians to join a coalition government with the Communists. In 1962, he master-minded the coalition government in Laos, which has proved to be a vehicle for Communist aggression, both in Laos and South Viet Nam. And he supported a coalition government with the Communists in the Congo.

Whether Lyndon intends to "neutralize" South Viet Nam is not known, but his selection of Harriman to represent the United States in talks with the enemy has not encouraged the hard-line anti-Communists in the Capital.

GOP Hopes in Georgia

Liberals never seem to tire of attributing Republican victories in the South in 1964 solely to Barry Goldwater and his stand on civil rights. But the GOP, without Barry, continues to make headway below the Mason-Dixon line. Now there's talk about a new era for Republicans in Georgia, which went Republican in a presidential election for the first time last year.

This year Republicans in the Peach State have joined the statewide political battles with a substantial lineup of candidates to compete against the Democrats. The GOP has qualified a record slate of 59 candidates to run for 49 seats in the reapportioned house of representatives in the May primary. The general election is June 16.

"This is the beginning of a big new era in party politics in Georgia," remarks Joe Tribble of Savannah, chairman of the state committee.

Other signs of GOP progress abound. Harold E. Causey recently became the first Republican in modern times to win election as a Macon alderman. Causey defeated his Democratic opponent by nearly 3-to-1.

Moreover, for the first time in modern history the Democrats have not fielded candidates for two House seats which are being sought by Republicans. The two Republicans, both running for seats in Bibbs County, are G. Paul Jones Jr., vice chairman of the state Republican party, and Wallace L. Bryant, who is the first Republican in history to be elected to a state office without opposition.

Commenting on the situation in Georgia, Jones says this should "remove any doubt from anyone's mind that the Republican success in Georgia last November was a 'fluke.' This, I think, shows what determined Republican work can accomplish, and should indicate that a competitive situation in Georgia exists and will continue to flourish."

Unilateral Disarmament

"These seasoned, qualified professional officers, including the best minds in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, have agreed unanimously five times this year on the types of military defense best suited to the nation's security," Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) said last week. "On each occasion they were overruled by the secretary of defense."

Thurmond listed the following incidents:

(1) The Joint Chiefs unanimously recommended the deployment of 1,200 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles, but McNamara slashed this figure by 200.

(2) The Joint Chiefs unanimously recommended the appropriation of $121 million for research and development on a supersonic manned bomber. McNamara reduced this figure to $39 million.

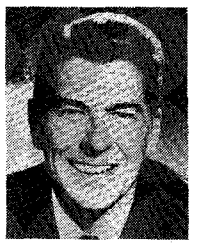
(3) The Joint Chiefs unanimously recommended funds for work on the YF-12 interceptor aircraft. McNamara vetoed the request.

(4) The Joint Chiefs unanimously recommended the appropriation of $200 million for work on the Nike X anti-missile missile. McNamara denied the funds.

(5) The Joint Chiefs unanimously recommended the construction of six new atom-powered attack submarines. McNamara slashed the number to four.

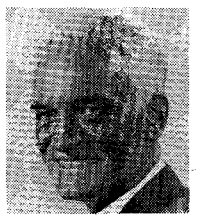
CAPITOL CAMERA

• California pollster Mervin D. Field finds Ronald Reagan a 2-to-1 choice for the Republican gubernatorial nomination next year. Reagan polled 33 per cent of the votes in a sampling of Golden State Republicans. Sen. Thomas Kuchel, former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher and ex-Gov. Goodwin Knight were far back with 16 per cent each. Former Assemblyman Joseph Shell and state school chief Max Rafferty trailed.


REAGAN

• *New York* Times' *correspondent David Halberstam, whose dispatches in 1963 from Saigon did much to contribute to the downfall of pro-Western South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, has married a famous Polish movie star, Elizabeta Czyzewska. Miss Czyzewska has announced she will retain her Polish citizenship. Halberstam, currently posted in Warsaw for the* Times, *is out with a book justifying his anti-Diem stance called* The Making of a Quagmire.

• Speaking before the Anglo-American Press Association last week, a tongue-in-cheek Barry Goldwater introduced himself as the "trigger-happy, warmongering s.o.b. who wanted to do something about the supply routes in North Viet Nam." He noted that politicians are now called statesmen for advocating the same Vietnamese policy that he urged last year.


GOLDWATER

• *An article in the May 8* Saturday Evening Post *on the far left has some interesting insights into the aims of the Communists. Author Richard Armstrong, after interviewing leading Communists, says they have a specific program. The party, he states, "hopes to work within the left wing of the Democratic party, while at the same time backing more liberal Republicans. The party tacitly supported Johnson last November . . . As for the GOP, 'We were for Rockefeller and then for Scranton against Goldwater in 1964,' says [James] Jackson at the* Worker." *Armstrong, who tends to pooh-pooh the Communist menace, says the U.S. Communist program is "well this side of revolution. It is simply Johnson's 'Great Society' multiplied several times over."*

• GOP Senate leader Everett Dirksen has rapped the suggestion by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) that the United States declare a moratorium on bombing of North Viet Nam. "Can it be interpreted any other way than a kind of temporary surrender?" Dirksen asked. "If we are going to force the enemy to start overtures for peace, we can do so only by continuing the pressure that has been exercised up until now."

DIRKSEN

• *The president of Howard University, which is located in Washington, D.C. and is the nation's largest predominantly Negro institution, has charged that Communists have infiltrated a student protest movement at his school. Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr. warned that radicals of the left were seeking "to cloak themselves in the mantle of civil righters and plot and plan in secret to disrupt our fight for justice and full citizenship." Asked how he knew that Communists had infiltrated the student group, Nabrit said that he had seen two men he personally knew to be party members "handing out leaflets and stickers at a demonstration."*

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Ronald Reagan's Education

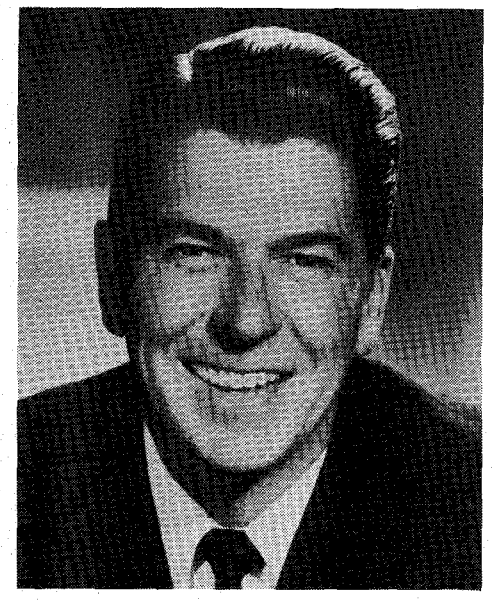
By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Why is it that Republicans, who haven't the ghost of a chance of staging a political comeback if they don't set some limits to their internecine warfare, persist in trying to destroy the availability of any new potential party luminary before he has had any real chance to shine?

Several weeks ago ex-Gov. "Goodie" Knight of California raised the issue of actor and TV star Ronald Reagan's "left-wing record" as of the mid-1940s. Reagan, on the basis of a great speech made in the closing stages of the 1964 Republican presidential campaign, must be considered a Republican hope in a world that is almost bereft of such hopes.

There was no point in trying to cut Reagan up for youthful associations that contributed vastly to his awareness of what Communists are doing, for knowledge of how the left agitates and schemes to put over its policies is something in which most Republicans, including "Goodie" Knight, are woefully deficient. "Goodie" Knight was properly reprimanded, both in this column and elsewhere, for his foolishness in trying to slap Reagan down for having a "left-wing record" that does not "inspire confidence among Republicans."

The will to suicide among Republicans, however, is apparently limitless. For here we have Harvey Mydland, a



Ronald Reagan describes his political conversion in his new autobiography Where's the Rest of Me?

past president of the California Republican Assembly, insisting that "Goodie" Knight's assertion of Reagan's "left-wing record" be itemized to the last inch, for all the world as if Reagan were being cited as a suspicious character by the late Sen. Joe McCarthy.

Reagan, Mr. Mydland writes, signed or sponsored leftist protests on our atomic and Far Eastern policies along with Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Col. Evans Carlson, and the chairman of the Communist party in the Los Angeles area.

And speaking "without malice," Mr. Mydland goes on to tell about the appearance of Ronald Reagan in a series of broadcasts sponsored by the Mobilization for Democracy in cooperation with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. The Mobilization for Democracy was named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "one of the most potentially potent front organizations created by California Communists since 1945." As for the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, it was the direct successor to the Pacific Coast branch of the Communist-manipulated League of American Writers.

Well, so what and ho hum. This record of having had his nose rubbed in the Communist conspiracy is not something that Ronald Reagan is trying to hide. In his own recent book, *Where's the Rest of Me?*, Mr. Reagan tells all about his experiences as a returned army veteran of 1946, when he was looking for an evangelistic outlet for his overwhelming desire to "save the world from neo-fascism."

"I was," he writes, "blindly and busily joining every organization I could find that would guarantee to save the world. I was not sharp about communism: the Russians still seemed to be our allies . . . In that era, the American Communists were high on the Hollywood hog, but only by reason of deception. Most of us called them liberals and, being liberal ourselves, bedded down with them with no thought for the safety of our wallets."

Ronald Reagan got his first intimation that his "liberal" friends were not on the level when he substituted for Jimmy Roosevelt in making a 40-minute speech. He received "riotous applause more than 20 times" for his denunciations of fascism. "Then," so he recalls, "I denounced communism. The silence was ghastly. I stumbled off the stage into the clasp of a friend whose face reflected my own amazement."

From this time on, says Mr. Reagan, "I determined to do my own research, find out my own facts . . . I owe it to that period that I managed to sort out a lot of items in my personal life. From being an active (though unconscious) partisan in what now and then turned out to be Communist causes, I little by little became disillusioned, or perhaps, in my case, I should say awakened."

Ronald Reagan has had a most valuable education in the ways of the Communists. He should be welcomed by every Republican who prizes knowledge, the aching dearth of which in high places is almost certain to be the ruination of the United States.

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THE SPENDING SPREE STARTS—Six months ago the Department of Agriculture, in hearings before the Appropriations Committee, stated that they had saved $900 million in their budget. In the third week of this session the department is appealing for a $1.7-billion deficiency appropriation. Among the other losses, the cotton program—which was rushed through last year on the argument that it would save $200 million over the previous program—actually lost $343 million more than the previous program, making their estimates over one-half billion dollars on the wrong side.—Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

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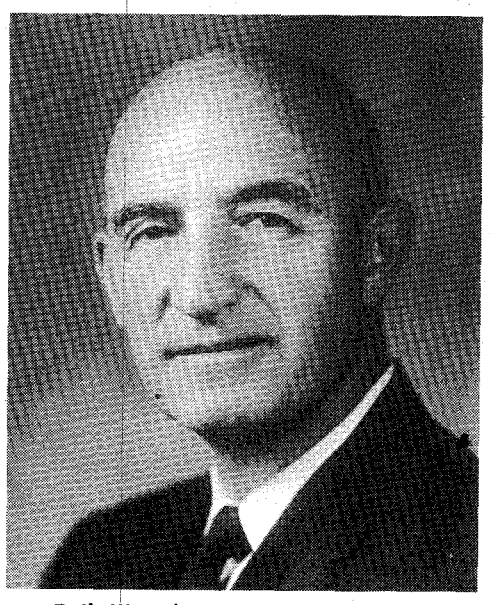
GROUND RULES—Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach has laid down ground rules to newspaper editors on how to be fair to defendants in criminal cases. Ground rules do not apply, however, when the attorney general goes on the air. These ground rules are moot, anyway. The U.S. Supreme Court turns criminals loose quicker than the newspapers can print news of their arrest. Really, though Mr. Katzenbach is not opposed to freedom of the press. The press is free to publish whatever he permits.—By Wick Fowler in the Dallas *Morning News*



Both Wyoming Sen. Milward Simpson (R.), left, and Gov. Clifford Hansen were surprised when their state's Green River was included in federal proposal.

Wyoming Being Forced to Accept Federal Control Over State River

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Out in Wyoming the Green River was sliding along from its glacier-fed sources on the western slopes of the continental divide toward its confluence with the Colorado—not bothering anybody at all.

Mountain trout sported in its waters, cattle came there for a drink, the local people and the visitors basked in its beauty, and the state officials planned someday to build the Kendall Reservoir across its banks for the industrial enrichment of a well-endowed economy and a growing population.

The Green River was molesting nobody, and its keepers anticipated no molestation. True, there was one of those programs back in Washington—the Wild Rivers system. That energetic outdoorsman, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, was fingering the map for places to preserve the untrammeled beauty of waterways. He sought places where recreation grounds would be preserved for sportsmen and vacationers, where scenic grandeurs would be safeguarded, but where dams, reservoirs and industry would be precluded.

In a half-dozen places around the country, the people welcomed these plans. In Wyoming the inhabitants preferred to be left alone—and there was reason to believe that this desire would be respected. Back in February, 1964, federal officials went to Wyoming to discuss locking up the resources of the Green River. They ran into opposition. By July of the same year a final report had been drawn on the Wild Rivers program, but Wyoming's Sen. Milward Simpson says it was never circulated for review and comment in his state. As late as January 8, 1965, Wyoming's Gov. Clifford Hansen received a letter from W.W. Dresskell, Secretary Udall's Regional Director of Outdoor Recreation, saying: " . . . the Upper Green River in Wyoming is not under consideration . . . " Yet when the bill was drafted a month later, there was the Green River included for federal treatment.

Sen. Simpson, Gov. Hansen and a number of others from Wyoming turned up the other day to lodge their protest before a hearing of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The senator said the country was in a sorry state indeed *if the government couldn't be trusted.* The governor called the committee's action arbitrary.

There was other testimony about the right of Wyoming to keep its river. Coal, oil and other minerals lay in its basin. Lumber capable of yielding 200 tons of paper a day for 30 years stood in the hills. While there were no immediate plans for industrialization, there was a need to leave the door ajar.

In any event, the Wyoming witnesses didn't care much for having the federal government make another intrusion upon states' rights and private ownership. The plan provided that the Interior and Agriculture departments would control each bank for an 84-mile stretch of the river, that "scenic easements" could be acquired whenever necessary, and that grazing, harvesting and mining would have to be "harmonious" with the Wild River purposes.

No spokesman for the Administration, either on the committee or from the Cabinet, seemed able to explain how the Green River of Wyoming was written into a national beautifying program without consultation or consent of the state. But sometimes, as has been elsewhere said, the masters of social uplift decide that the people must eat strawberries and cream whether they like 'em or not.

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CUBAN REACTION—Radio Havana quotes with relish the speeches of leading Democrats. The following excerpt from a February 25 broadcast is typical: "There is no question about the United States' guilt in the killing now going on in South Viet Nam. U.S. senators, such as Wayne Morse and Ernest Gruening, have themselves openly charged that the U.S. government is in South Viet Nam illegally and that the killings that are going on there are crimes that can be laid at the door of the government in Washington."

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New Deal Spirit Rampant in Washington

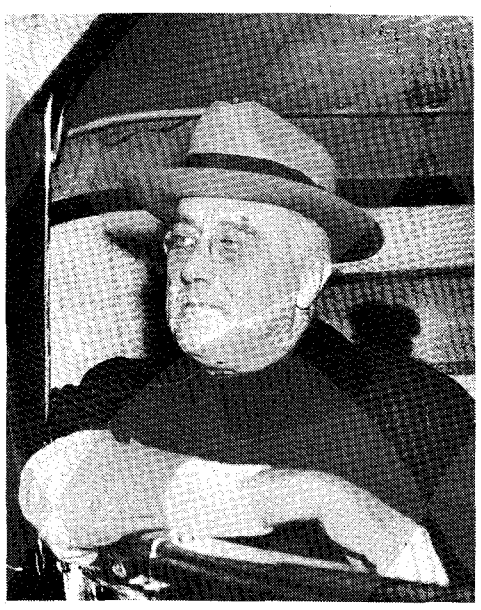
By MORRIE RYSKIND

Washington, D.C.—I've visited here many a time, but after a lapse of six years, at first the city seemed strange. It wasn't only that the cherry blossoms were late and that some ancient landmarks had given way to new buildings, but some well-remembered friends had been submerged in the Johnson flood.

But after a day of making the rounds I remembered the wise old French adage, "the more things seem to change, the more they remain the same." The faces are different and so is the phraseology, but the basic spirit of the molders of the "Great Society" is that of the men who fashioned the New Deal. The latter alchemists, too, beat their breasts as they publicly called for an end to petty politics while privately following every pragmatic precept laid down by Machiavelli.

FDR, too, believed any problem could be solved by legislation: during the memorable hundred days his lieutenants introduced bills with the injunction that not a sacred word could be changed—and a ja Congress passed them all, often without reading them. (There are turncoats among his old intimates who have written that even FDR didn't read them all.)

Anything went—provided a good man who believed in Roosevelt suggested it. Prof. Tugwell had a vision one night



Franklin D. Roosevelt

of founding a colony in New Jersey for garment workers, an idyllic paradise where union members at the end of the day might find surcease from the glare of the city and discover tranquility and meaning in nature's more restful green.

The appropriation came pronto, and the project had the blessing—which meant the votes, too—of the union. Cottages were built and trees planted and finally the first settlers came, posing for photographs and giving interviews testifying to the miracle.

But, alas, the workers soon missed the neighborliness of the tenements, and the evening songs of the birds could not compete with the music of the city traffic noises that had lulled them to sleep. And in no time at all the colony became a ghost town.

And there was Harold Ickes. He was the first official to bug the rooms and phones of his subordinates, and he had a sterling defense when his extra ear was uncovered: he didn't want anyone working for him who was "disloyal" to his policies.

And when some began to criticize the doubling of the national debt by an administration which had campaigned against debt and taxes, Ickes wrote a magazine piece about the stupidity of such criticism: it was like a millionaire worrying about his telephone bill. We had oil and precious minerals in the ground of value beyond the dreams of avarice. Which was true, except that he neglected to mention it would take risk capital and labor to make our priceless natural resources bring in a thin dime. Just lying there, it did not enrich the Indians noticeably.

And then, of course, there was that whole list of "alphabet soup" organizations—WPA, PWA and all the rest that covered almost every aspect of life, including culture. There was the Federal Theater which, to its credit, produced Orson Welles. But it also produced a show which set some kind of record by rehearsing for some 18 months and then running about 18 days.

All these projects, like President Johnson's, were dedicated to the proposition that by sharing the wealth you did away with poverty. But the record is clear that this evening-up process winds up only in sharing the poverty. I recall a Chicagoan pointing out a new public housing building and saying bitterly, "My apartment isn't as good—because I earn a little more than would make me eligible. But I have the satisfaction of knowing my taxes help make this possible."

And only the other day, just as the President proudly announced that there was a drop in unemployment, an anti-poverty official described the coupon plan which permits the underprivileged to buy $1 worth of groceries for 70 cents, the other 30 cents coming from the "government"—which means the overprivileged breadwinner pays $1 for the same food plus the taxes for the underprivileged: $1.30 in all. "And," said the official proudly, "we hope these coupons will eventually reach four times the number of families we are helping now."

I must confess I thought FDR was a wastrel: for he threw millions away and at the end of eight years there were just as many unemployed as there were when he came to power. But this new crop of experts thinks big—in billions, which it is sure will do the trick. And as we go over Niagara Falls in a barrel I can only hope that, for once, the big planners are right and the record books wrong.

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What's Wrong With LBJ's Farm Bill?

Johnson's proposal would jack up consumer costs and taxpayer outlays without helping to solve the farmers' problems.

By REP. PAUL B. DAGUE (R.-Pa.)
Ranking Republican Member on the House Agriculture Committee

When he sent his long-awaited farm bill to Congress the other day, the President of the United States said: "We seek no banner to wave for partisan advantage."

The very next day, though, his secretary of agriculture, Orville Freeman, presented the House Agriculture Committee with a 22-page statement—over half of which was devoted to partisan trumpeting over the alleged accomplishments achieved by the Administration during the past four years.

Despite all the propaganda, the fact remains that the agricultural economy is in serious trouble and everyone knows it. A long series of statistics stand as ample evidence that the Administration farm program just isn't working.

The 1964 parity ratio, which measures farm costs against farm prices, stood at 75, the lowest since 1934. Farm production expenses have skyrocketed to 80.1 per cent of cash receipts. Farm debt is at an all-time high. The Internal Revenue Service reports that in 1963 some 34 per cent of all farmers reported a net loss.

And the 1964 figures promise an even higher percentage. The farmer receives only 37 per cent of the market basket dollar, the lowest in history. Farm income during the past four years has not averaged more than what farmers received in 1958.

Yet farm program costs have mushroomed. For every dollar spent on farm income stabilization programs in 1948, $25 is being spent today—and the U.S. taxpayer still holds the bag for nearly $7.5 billion worth of surplus farm commodities.

In a report issued recently by the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress the enormous cost of these programs is documented. This report shows an increase from $260 million in fiscal year 1955 to $2.6 billion in fiscal year 1964 for programs primarily for stabilization of farm prices and income.

In spite of drastically increasing expenditures, the number of farms continues to dwindle. Yet the number of employes in the Department of Agriculture continues to grow until today there is one farm bureaucrat for every 32 farmers.

It is in this context that the new farm bill arrived for consideration by Congress. As usual, the secretary of agriculture promised lower costs, higher farm income and reduced surpluses.

It is extremely doubtful that this will be accomplished.

The new bill proposes to increase the value of domestic wheat certificates by about 52 cents. This means greater cost for consumers of wheat products such as bread, cookies and pastry, spaghetti, rolls and macaroni. No reduction in government expenditures is in sight.

The new bill also proposes to make rice consumers pay more for rice products in order to finance a graduated payment program for rice growers. At this stage there is very little, if any, support for this proposal from rice growers or the rice industry.

The new bill also proposes to extend the very expensive feed grain program for two more years while allowing soybeans to be planted on both diverted feed grain acres and on acres normally devoted to feed grains.

In other words, the new bill would allow farmers to receive payments from the government for not growing corn on part of their farm while raising soybeans on that same land. Soybean growers are overwhelmingly opposed to this proposal because they fear that more government tinkering will only get this commodity into trouble.

The new bill extends the Wool Act through 1967, but adds two controversial amendments establishing graduated subsidy payments and eliminating the target level of 360 million pounds of wool for domestic production.

Another proposal in the new bill is to reactivate the old soil bank under the new name of "Cropland Adjustment."

American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles Shuman summed up his organization's feeling on this proposal when he said:

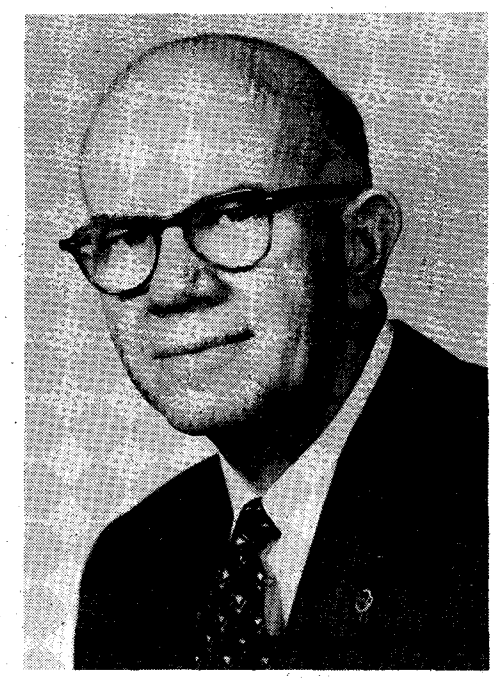
"A cropland retirement program superimposed on the current feed grain, wheat and cotton programs would, of course, be doomed to failure. Fundamental changes must be made in the current programs for these commodities if cropland retirement is to be effective."

A final proposal in the new bill is to allow the sale and lease of all acreage allotments, sugar shares, tobacco quotas and feed grain bases between farmers in the same state.

With nearly 3.5 million farms in the United States, it is easy to see the gigantic bureaucracy which would be necessary to keep track of all these transactions. Effects on land values, treatment under state property laws, and the possibility of undesirable trafficking and accumulation of these "federal farming franchises" raise many serious questions.

In this brief review, I have covered what the new bill contains. It is also important to note what it fails to include. No dairy, sugar, or cotton recommendations have been made. Nor have the "budget gimmicks"—such as a soil conservation revolving fund or the assessment of the federal meat and poultry inspection costs to processors—been included.

In brief, the new farm bill is just another patch in the Administration's crazy quilt farm program. It would increase consumer costs and taxpayers' expenses while offering scant hope to farmers for a sound solution to their problems.



Rep. Paul Dague (R.-Pa.) says Johnson's bill is "just another patch in the crazy quilt farm program."

Who's a Demagogue?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman was the principal speaker at a rally in Kansas City to drum up support among farm organizations for the Johnson Administration's new farm bill. In extending various farm subsidy programs, the bill would shift some of the costs of subsidies from the Treasury to consumers through higher prices of bread and other bakery foods, flour and rice products.

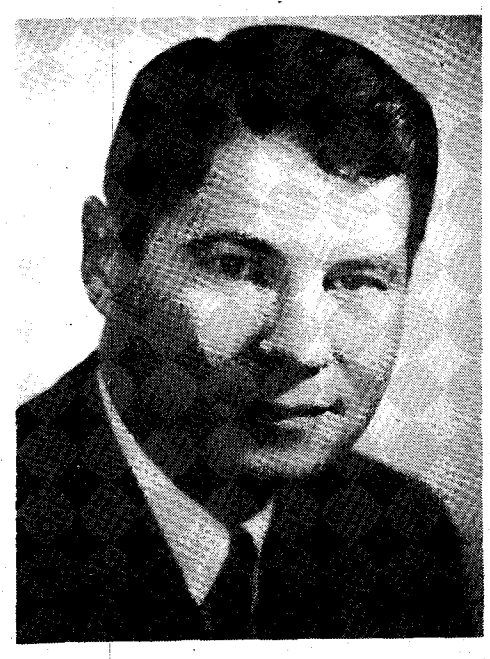
Mr. Freeman gave the impression the Administration anticipates serious obstacles in Congress, because he urged the farm leaders to "speak with a common voice that makes sense" and promote the bill. Otherwise, he said, they might lose federal subsidies, which now amount in one form or another to nearly $4 billion annually.

"It is likely that not one commodity program would be extended by Congress if the vote were taken today," the secretary warned the 200 farm leaders present. "If you bicker between yourselves as farm organizations, the urban American and those who represent him in the Congress will say 'a plague on all your houses, we simply don't have time to straighten this mess up.' "

The warning apparently had its effect, for after the speech one farm leader after another, representing all except one of the major groups and most of the important smaller ones, rose to praise the goals of the bill. Among them was a representative of the National Farmers Union, staunchest of all supporters of Democratic farm policies, which had declared earlier that the bill does "not measure up" because it fails to guarantee farmers what the union regards as sufficient income.

The rally was untainted by the presence of a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has five or six times as many members as any of the organizations that were represented. Charles B. Shuman, federation president, has called the Administration's bill a "hoax" and a "trap" for consumers and farmers alike on grounds it would raise some food prices and make farmers more dependent than ever on federal handouts. Mr. Freeman took the occasion to attack the federation as a "front for a demagogic appeal to the consumer."

The secretary should be the last to talk about demagogues. Here was a group of farm leaders, all with vested interests in putting the bite on taxpayers for more government subsidies for their farmer members. If it isn't pandering to prejudices and passions to tell them the gravy from the federal Treasury will be cut off if they don't promote the bill in the rural areas, we don't know the meaning of the word.



Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman

CURBS SHOULD BEGIN HERE
THERE'S A DEPT OF AGRICULTURE EMPLOYE FOR EVERY 32 FARMERS IN THE U.S.
BUROCRACY GROWTH
FARM PROGRAM'S FERTILIZER
BEAN
TAX PAYER

□ □ □

"MOONSHINE" OVER THE WHITE HOUSE?—"Remember when President Johnson turned off a few lights at the White House, and later claimed he had saved about $1,800 a month? Now comes word that the President has under consideration a proposal to bathe the White House in exterior illumination that would look like moonlight—at a cost which could reach as high as $175,000."—Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa.)

□ □ □

SELF-STYLED INTELLECTUALS—"You know what self-styled intellectuals are . . . they are those who are chiefly characterized by the wrinkled brow and the ponderous voice and who grind out the meanderings of their minds in an agonized tone. They are those whose mental agitation inevitably results in the trend of the time—motion without progress or intellectual *non sequiturs*, but they seldom produce intelligent applications. Indulgence in a type of mental acrobatics has also become identified as intellectualism. In addition to being able to stand reason on its head and leave it in the corner, many pseudo-intellectuals come to the point where they refine the reasoning process to a point where it becomes utterly useless—a refinement without any constructive contribution. Too many of these so-called intellectuals have simply been educated beyond their intelligence."—Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo).

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Aimed at Mass Arrests and Propaganda

Student Demonstrations Planned This Week Around Country

From the Allen-Scott Report

Organized students planning sit-ins and lie-ins in the national Capitol this week, against U.S. policy in Viet Nam, will be forcibly removed and arrested.

Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.) has ordered "extra police measures" for this purpose.

Under the law, demonstrations on Capitol Hill are barred unless expressly authorized by the Speaker. McCormack is flatly opposed to the contemplated turbulent, publicity-seeking student protests. Warning of them has been given McCormack by federal investigators.

These secret plans were formulated at a series of meetings following the so-called march on Washington earlier this month under the publicly-announced auspices of the Students for a Democratic Society. Some 15,000 reputed students from the East and Midwest participated in that affair.

The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, branded by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a "Marxist group spawned by the Communist party," played a leading undercover role in organizing and directing this march. The DuBois Clubs are equally active behind the scenes in the Capitol invasion the students will attempt this week.

This is part of a "civil disobedience" campaign that will be staged in a number of large cities between May 3 and 8. Aim of these noisy events is to arouse public sentiment against bombing North Viet Nam and for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Viet Nam.

These objectives are exactly the same as the demands of Hanoi, Peking and Moscow.

The Students for a Democratic Society is successor to the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society organized in 1905. SDS claims a membership of some 1,500 with chapters on 41 college campuses.

Its constitution describes it as consisting of "liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty, united to work toward a society in which the people have control of the decisions that affect them and the resources on which they are dependent."

Paul Booth, national director of SDS, presided over the secret meetings that decided on the May 3-8 "civil disobedience" demonstrations in various cities, particularly on Capitol Hill.

It was also determined to put on a "national teach-in" in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in southeast Washington, on May 15. Faculty members from a number of campuses are being recruited for this affair. Importantly assisting in the undertaking is a newly formed faculty organization calling itself the International University Committee for a Public Hearing on Viet Nam, headed by a University of Michigan professor.

With the latter's aid, Booth told his SDS confreres, the St. Mark's "teach-in" will be piped by leased lines to some 50 campuses, peace groups and unions.

How Financed?

There was no indication how all this is being financed. Booth brushed aside questions on that.

But he stressed that extensive arrangements are being made to stage student civil disobedience demonstrations in selected cities "all summer long." Students already are being asked to sign pledges to participate.

Plans for these affairs call for sit-ins and lie-ins in public buildings, obstructing major thoroughfares, and marching with or without permits. All these tactics will be attempted in Washington, where apparently mass arrests will be deliberately courted. "This is a very serious undertaking," said Booth in one telephone discussion. "Thousands of people will be going to jail."

Federal authorities definitely know that last year the Kremlin established a huge "global solidarity" fund to finance Communist-instigated and led student agitation throughout the world. For this purpose, $100 million was allocated for operations in the United States and Latin America in 1965.

Red Global Plan

A top government official recently told congressional leaders:

"The outbreak of student agitation and lawlessness at the University of California, and the demonstration in Washington earlier this month, in which numerous Communists were involved, stem directly from the Kremlin global plan. They follow the usual Communist pattern. This is a new sixth column operation of the Kremlin."

The leftist-led Student Committee for Travel to Cuba is putting out word that there will be no trip to the Castro-ruled island this year. It is being explained this junket has been dropped "because all students are needed to take part in civil disobedience demonstrations during the summer."

As far back as March, the national headquarters of the DuBois Clubs sent a directive to its branches throughout the country calling for full backing of demonstrations against the government's Viet Nam policy. This communication also offered to supply "pamphlets, petitions, leaflets and posters" with no indication of their source.

"For the first time in many years," declared this significant leftist communication, "there is actually a debate raging in the country over our foreign policy in the Far East . . . Significant voices in labor, religion and government have spoken out against our present policy.

"If carried forward, stepped up and coordinated, this could be a most healthy development in American politics . . . We are of the firm opinion that at this moment it is possible to mobilize massive support for a movement to bring peace to Viet Nam . . ."

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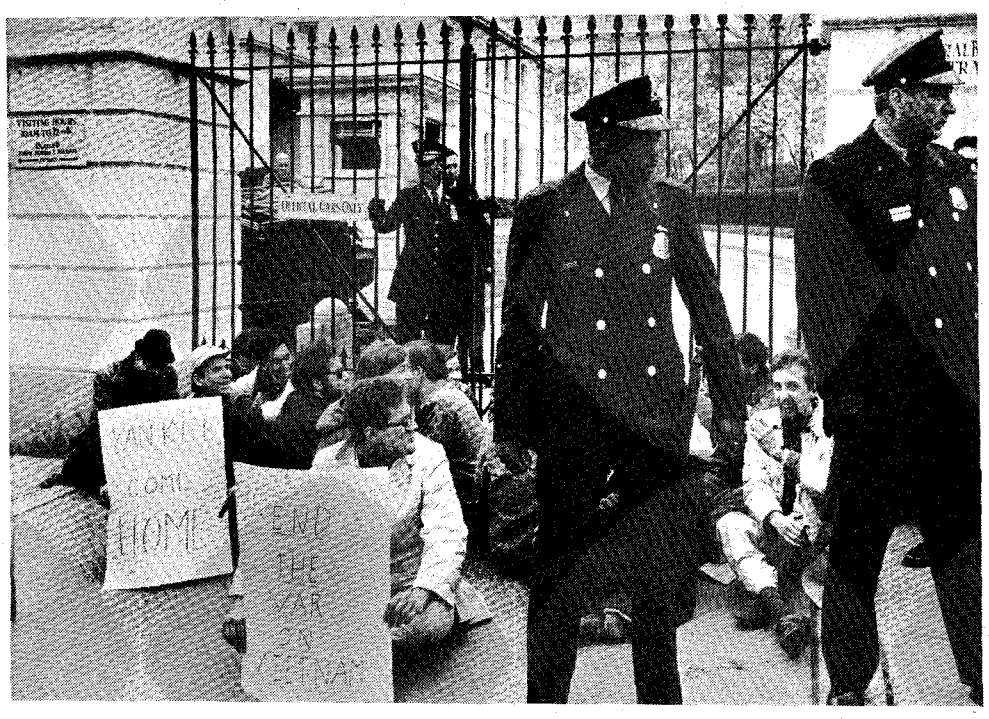

Demonstrators block the east entrance to the White House in a recent sit-in.

Johnson Wants Labor Law Changes; Is Keeping Pledge to Union Chiefs

By VICTOR RIESEL

President Johnson has decided the moment has come to attempt to change some of the basic labor laws of the land.

Since the President is a devotee of the theory that "politics is the art of the possible," he believes he'll win his fight in Congress, or he would not have picked the next few weeks for the time in which to keep his pledges to the nation's union chiefs.

Finishing touches are being put on the presidential labor message to Congress—where it will raise a sonar boom from a well prepared troop of congressmen marshaled by Sen. McClellan.

Insiders say that the President's strategy is to send the "package" up the Hill during the week of May 3. This is no random date. That Monday morning more than 5,000 union officials will open the biggest labor gathering of officers in history. These men will be delegates to the 10th National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades unions located from coast to coast.

They'll speak for over three million AFL-CIO members. And not only do they know how to speak, but how to fan out, lobby, buttonhole, pound desks, argue and cajole representatives and senators from their home districts. On May 4 the 5,000 delegates will do just that.

They'll be all over the Hill, the House and Senate Office buildings, the dining rooms and private congressional offices.

What more strategic moment can the President pick for his labor message? The President believes such a message must be sent because the Democratic party platform commits him. To what?

To at least four major bills which can change the country's collective bargaining face.

No labor leader doubts that the President will ask bluntly for the repeal of the states' power to pass laws allowing workers to keep their jobs without joining unions.

To keep this power from the states the President will ask for repeal of the now famous clause 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. Immediately after it is repealed, labor can bargain for such union shop contracts, which are now prohibited in 19 states.

Another part of the presidential package is something with which the public is not familiar. The President is expected to ask for a second repealer—this time for that section of the Taft-Hartley Act which bans "situs picketing." This could affect billions of dollars worth of construction of skyscrapers, dams, shopping centers and missile sites.

The phrase "situs picketing" means the picketing of a single project being constructed by many contractors. Thus 20 construction firms could be involved on the same huge site.

Some of these contractors would be using union help. Some would not. So, there could be 40 or 50 different unions involved—and some non-union workers as well.

Naturally, the labor leaders would want to unionize the entire project. They could do this easily by throwing pickets around the non-union employer, just as they might string pickets in front of a factory.

But on a common site all the workers would stop even though they were employed by companies not involved in the dispute. Such common situs picketing was legal for a long time.

Then came the law forbidding such picketing of one employer if it affected the work on a common project. The ban was upheld by the Supreme Court a decade ago. Since then the powerful building and construction trades have sought repeal of the law so they could picket such projects.

The President has pledged his support for both repealers.

Such support is expected to be frankly expressed in his message. There will be a long conflict in Congress.

The labor forces and the opposition know that repeal will open the nation's new frontiers to far-flung unionizing drives, which could add millions of members to the movement.

This will be the noisiest, toughest battle the Hill has seen in many a year.

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Red 'Trawler' Plies Caribbean

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The Vega is cruising off Key West. Mission unknown.

Shielded by a heavily armed mother ship of the Baku class, the Vega is churning a slow, triangular course behind Castro's "Berlin Wall" in the Caribbean. This is the Red-infested death trap that fans out from Cuba's coastline to the edge of our nation. Both Russian vessels are now based at Caibarien, the Soviet submarine port 190 miles east of Havana.

Soviet ships squirm through the oceans in a pattern of which our public has hardly the faintest notion.

The Vega is an electronics spy ship, a seagoing U-2. Anti-Castro Cuban underground heroes who have infiltrated his Victoria de Playa Giron Naval School came aboard in a group being given some advanced electronics training.

Presented as a trawler, the Vega carries no fishing gear. Soviet Sevsk-type trawlers are 125 feet long and usually carry a crew of 14. The Vega has a crew of 80.

She's loaded with long-range transmitters, an immense long-distance camera, the most advanced radar systems and an electronic telescope. She's also built on monitor robot jets. These pilotless reconnaissance-photograph planes are about 12 feet long and are fitted for parachute landings.

They are flown from—and return to—the Soviet air center at San Julian, 90 miles southeast of Havana, the island's largest air force base.

The Vega's Moscow communication, in turn, is established through the large Russian-built radio station on Cuba's Cape Breton peninsula. At the moment the Vega traffic is averaging four hours a night.

The Vega needs, and has, spies in the United States to tell her where to go. The proof? Again and again she shows up at some scene of action, or future action, in the world.

When our nuclear submarine George Washington shot the first Polaris missile this was a recoverable dummy fired in the Atlantic. Well, the Vega—surprise, surprise—showed up at the same spot. In fact, when the missile surfaced the Vega almost rammed a U.S. Navy tug in a race to recover it.

In his London-published treatise, "The World of Espionage," respected British expert Bernard Newman estimates there are at least 12 Vegas operating in the oceans. Other counterintelligence sources confirm this.

For example, our Ballistic Missile Early Warning System, the so-called BMEWS line, stretches from Alaska's Aleutian Islands across Canada and the Atlantic to Great Britain. Vegas are not only in those waters, they show a "sixth sense" and are waiting whenever we put on a drill.

Patience and long-range planning? U.S. records likewise confirm Mr. Newman's reference to today's utilization of passports the Russians seized during Spain's civil war, a full 30 years ago, which I can also substantiate by my own experiences in Switzerland.

Agent passports seldom contain imaginary names. The Russians habitually appropriate the names and home domiciles of men and women who exist obscurely, have disappeared, or who they know are dead. These are utilized, in new, false passports made at the equipment center in Kuchins, outside Moscow, or in Prague.

Russian commissars demanded the passports of the British, American, French, Italian, etc., volunteers who enlisted against Franco. The Lincoln Brigade, made up of Americans, was an especially rich harvest.

The commissars told foreign fighters this was a security precaution in case they were captured. But none of these thousands ever got his passport back.

Their usurped ghosts, or sometimes even the seized passports, doctored and amended, show up in the hands of Red agents to this very day. There's an epidemic of them right now in Africa and (traceable mostly to the French fighters) in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The fullest possible public knowledge of Red methods behind the scenes is a safeguard. The more we know about each of them the better. Our ignorance about any of them makes all of them just that much more successful in disguising the eel we face.

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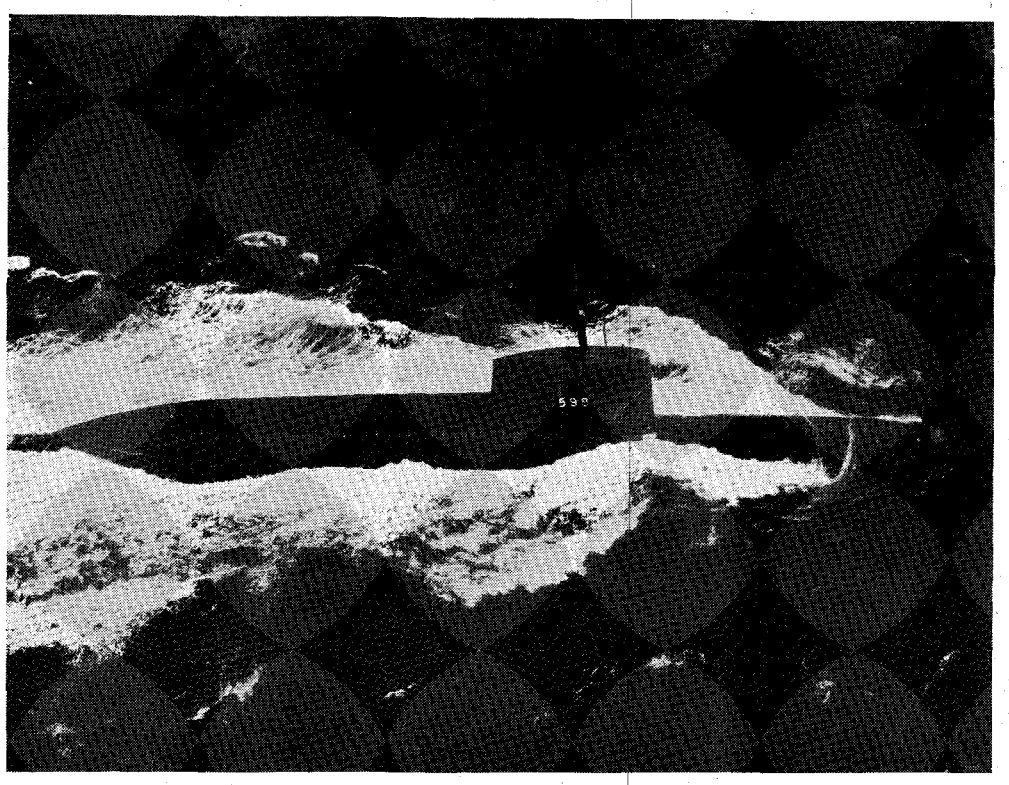

Russian "trawlers" spy on U. S. submarines such as the USS Patrick Henry (above).

Do-It-Yourself Slum Clearance

By PAUL HARVEY

Chicagoans and visitors are having a delightful time these days shopping and dining and browsing and playing in Old Town.

Following the example of Gaslight Square in St. Louis and other similar renovation projects, Chicago has rid a north side slum neighborhood of rats, refuse, beer joints and prostitutes.

And has converted the area into prospering, productive, tax-paying places of business where businessmen, mink-wrapped suburban matrons and the college crowd can enjoy foods from the most exotic to the most menial "weenie" and music from opera to untuned guitar.

It was only a year ago that three young men just out of college invested $15,000 renovating a former stable in Old Town. Today their Bratskellar is debt free and prospering. This is do-it-yourself urban renewal.

Five years ago Wells Street was nothing but crumbling store fronts and dingy rooming houses. Today it is a picturesque upper-class shopping center.

You can get your portrait done in charcoal for five dollars. You can buy art objects for five thousand.

Old Town was not "planned." Each new place of business inspires neighbors to upgrade until, by osmosis, the entire neighborhood becomes rehabilitated.

Years ago, Jacksonville, Fla., was phenomenally successful in locating new public buildings in the ugliest areas, thus inspiring a gradual face-lifting of each area.

In Chicago's Old Town area there have been community efforts. There is an Old Town Triangle Assn. which encourages good examples of home improvement.

The association stages an outdoor art show each summer, further to attract visitors.

But the "new Old Town" really began to emerge in 1961 when six young men bought an old furnace repair shop and converted it to an old-fashioned gaslit saloon with peanut shells on the floor and "within six months customers were standing in line to get in."

Despite three years of sustained popularity and continuing growth, there is no "topping out" apparent; 20 additional businesses are right now under development on Wells Street.

You can buy jewelry and jade and junk.

You can eat at the Steak Joynt, the Crate and Barrel, the Glass Crutch, the Chances R, or at Big Mike's Bar.

Properties once bought "for a song" are sometimes turned over annually for a 33 per cent profit! A shop which rented for $150 a month three years ago now rents for $300 and the landlord is raising it to $500.

It will be interesting to watch the federal government's efforts to apply artificial respiration to slum areas.

And to compare the cost and the results with the success of such classic testimonials for capitalism as Old Town.

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Administration Has Raised Poverty Line

From the Dallas *Morning News*

According to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, there are 15 million children in America today—one fourth of the juvenile population—who live in poverty. What is interesting about this statistic is that just a year ago the same council estimated that there were 11 million children living in poverty.

Has poverty been engulfing us at such a rapid pace (more than 36 per cent increase in a single year) even as we fight an all-out, multi-billion-dollar war against it? Not necessarily.

Apparently what has happened is the adoption of new procedures for drawing the line between rich and poor. A year ago, everybody in a family whose cash income amounted to less than $3,000 annually qualified for the poverty label—even though about half of such families had liquid assets or savings of $500 or more and a majority owned their own homes and had no other mortgaged debt.

This year the council is using what it calls more "sophisticated" standards which take into account family size and the difference in living costs for urban and rural areas.

Now a larger-than-average family, particularly if it is located in an urban area, can qualify as poverty-stricken even though its income exceeds $3,000 annually. It still makes no difference whether such a family owns its own home, is out of debt and happens to have a fair amount of savings or liquid assets.

The council's new standards may be more "sophisticated," but they still fail to produce an accurate picture of poverty in America. And it is quite possible that statistics which imply that poverty is getting worse when it really isn't are merely weapons employed for the support of programs that might otherwise be opposed.

□ □ □

THERE'S A NEW DRINK called the State Department Martini. Works like this: You get all the elements together and then you muddle.

□ □ □

CONTRACT EMPLOYES—The House Manpower Subcommittee, headed by Rep. David Henderson (D.-N.C.) has charged that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara is wasting up to $1.2 billion annually by using contractor-supplied personnel to perform work that could be performed more cheaply by Civil Service employes. The subcommittee estimated that more than one-third of the Defense Department's $12.-5 billion annual expenditure in labor costs now goes to the so-called "flesh merchants" who supply it with contract employes.

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Paragould, Arkansas

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Route 6
Paragould, Arkansas

Dr. F. A. Poe
Paragould, Arkansas

Mr. James Matson
675 A Rosetta Drive
Florissant, Missouri

Dear Friend:

This is not a chain letter but it is hoped that it will begin a chain reaction. The purpose is to distribute information that expounds the conservative viewpoint; and thereby halt the march of Socialism in our Country.

As part of the effort, I have entered a five weeks gift subscription to "Human Events" in the name of the five of you whose names appear above. If you are not familiar with "Human Events", it is a weekly publication published in Washington, D. C., that rounds up the important issues of the week; and quite often you will get important happenings that have been suppressed by the ordinary liberal news media.

After reading "Human Events" for a few issues; and if you decide that it is good, I ask that you make a gift of five subscriptions to five of your friends whom you think would benefit from reading "Human Events." You may want to copy this letter substituting the names of your other friends for those above, or write a similar one. Help keep the movement alive by sending five.

Yours very truly,

John C. Watkins

John C. Watkins

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Memo to Publishers

Government Restrictions on a Free Press

By WALTER WINCHELL

The annual meeting of publishers affords an opportunity to stress the danger represented by the government's increasing restrictions on the press. A group of editors were justifiably critical of the Defense Department's news-management policies. In addition, the Justice Department has just issued a so-called code which intends placing arbitrary limits on news coverage of criminal cases.

The stern truth is that federal officials are not qualified—professionally, morally or legally—to edit the news.

Over the years the free press has constantly struggled against leaders who believe that history deals in illusion and not in facts. It is hardly newsworthy to note that the power of democracy is based on an informed citizenry. Without information, freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly have no reality. The truth is that without the free flow of information you invite the nightmare reality of tyranny.

The Justice Department proclaimed its restrictive code on grounds it is trying to protect the defendant's right to a fair trial. But that opens a very big question: What right does the Justice Department have to determine what information should be supplied to the public? The attorney general was not appointed as the Chief Publisher of the United States.

It is important to note that the press does not exercise a special privilege but merely reflects the general right of the people. In effect, politicians, lawyers and judges want to determine what is news and what isn't. Could anything be more perilous and ridiculous?

What all concerned seem to have forgotten is that a free newspaper not only reflects the daily education for newspapermen as well as readers. Without that education the people are deprived of sound judgment. And without such judgment they are incapable of making intelligent decisions. Decisions ranging from casting a ballot to expanding a business.

This reporter has stated before that when an American is in doubt as to whether his rights under the Constitution are being impaired, his conscience leaves him no choice. He must fight or protest. The official manipulation of the news and the ugly portents are marred by two defects, both constitutional. Firstly, no government official has the right to receive such powers. Secondly, no official has the right to impose those powers on any citizen.

This American newspaperman earnestly believes that the continuing attempt of federal officials to interfere with the free flow of information is as iniquitous as it is perilous. Most emphatically, the people must be told that the procedure by which this is being accomplished is contrary to the traditions of this democracy. And, unchallenged, the liberties of the American people will be destroyed by default.

The attitude of some government officials happens to be contrary to Jefferson's. In 1823 Jefferson wrote Lafayette: "The only security of all is the free press." Thomas Jefferson's dedication to the people's right to know inspired the First Amendment. Now we are being told that the government should determine what the people should know and not know. We seriously doubt whether the American people will allow public officials to delete Thomas Jefferson from the Constitution.

Those responsible for restrictive news policies argue that they are protecting military secrets and a fair trail. No sane American would deny such basic necessities. But the historical fact is that despots have always cloaked themselves as protectors of the public interest and then shackled the public. The leader of a government once argued: "Why should freedom of speech and freedom of press be allowed? Why should a government which is doing what it believes to be right allow itself to be criticized? Ideas are more fatal than guns. Why should any man be allowed to buy a printing press and disseminate pernicious opinions calculated to embarrass the government?"

The foregoing are the words of Nikolai Lenin, founder of Red Russia.

Of couse, no American newspaperman would publish classified information. At the very least, American journalists are as intelligent and patriotic as Washington bureaucrats. As a matter of fact, World War II censorship was voluntary. And there were no known violations that endangered national security. The wisdom of the Bill of Rights gives the citizen the right to be heard, to criticize and reject. Political hacks often function in smoke-filled rooms, but the Constitution lives by the light of day. And that light of day must never be dissipated by the darkness of any government official.

We are told that modern warfare requires restrictive news practices, but we are given no assurances that our democratic system of checks and balances will continue to control it. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton would no more have created such a military-political machine than they would have loosed a wild horse in a holiday parade.

In theory, the banning of certain types of criminal news is designed to buttress a fair trial. In practice, it is all quite different. As a case in point, there's the incident in New Jersey. Some months ago the New Jersey supreme court issued a strongly worded warning on pre-trial statements. As a consequence law enforcement officials refused to speak to newspapermen.

Result: In one New Jersey community there was a blackout of official news about a murder. The newspaper couldn't even report that a murder had been committed. The logical conclusion on the foregoing is grim: When the police control news you have a police state.

Over the years the free press has continually fought invaders. Arbitrary power of officials has been its foe. The challenge presented is both formidable and perilous. The soldiers engaged in the continuing struggle are ordinary extraordinary newspapermen. For a newspaperman to report the truth is a public duty. For this government to withhold the truth is a crime. That is the problem pure and simple. If the American press ever becomes a weapon in the hands of government officials, then it will be a weapon aimed at the heads and hearts of the American people.

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'As You Can See—The Weapons Are Not Alike'

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

A Stronger UN?

From the Richmond *News Leader*

How do you cure the United Nations? Why, you make it stronger, of course. But few know what stronger means. President Johnson has asked the Senate to ratify changes in the U.N. Charter so as to bring about this "strengthening." From the point of view of sanity—a point of view which is becoming less and less effective in international affairs—these changes are a mark of weakness.

The changes are said to bring the United Nations up to date, in line with the growth of membership from 51 to 114 nations. The two important councils, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, will be increased in membership to accommodate the boom in Afro-Asian representatives. Together with the General Assembly, these are the major decision-making bodies of the United Nations.

The first duty of the United States in world affairs is to maintain her strength and her national interests. The very arithmetic of the changes shows their absurdity. The Security Council will be increased from 11 to 15 members. Five non-permanent seats go to the Asian-African area; one to Communist Eastern Europe; two to the rest of the free world. The other five seats would remain with the permanent members (United States, Great Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union).

Thus, the best the United States could hope for would be four of the non-permanent and four of the permanent votes, leaving us one vote shy of the three-fifths majority needed for action. Without enlargement of the council, we have the same eight votes, but the rules now require a majority of only seven. The larger council, requiring a majority of nine, would leave us only with the veto, if Adlai Stevenson ever were so brave as to use it.

A similar shift of power would occur in raising the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 seats. The effect of the change would be to allow the undeveloped nations to vote themselves fat development plans in accord with the goals of world socialism. We do not have a veto in the Economic and Social Council.

The United Nations is sick, and even the United Nations knows it. This year's session of the General Assembly was a non-voting farce precisely because voting on important issues had switched to the General Assembly, swollen with the votes of irresponsible new nations. The Security Council was deadlocked. And when real decision-making was shifted to the General Assembly, that organ naturally became deadlocked too.

Increasing the membership of the Security Council will not make that body any more effective; it will simply increase the pressure on the United States to surrender Western interests. Our position then must either be to maintain the deadlock, or to surrender. Is this the goal of those who would "strengthen" the United Nations?

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For all practical purposes, the Berlin Wall (above) runs through Germany.

Germans Speculate Over Next Concession to Reds

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Stuttgart, Germany—Berlin, with its ugly, abiding and affronting wall of shame, is at the opposite end of the country from this secure southern city. But for all practical purposes the Berlin Wall runs through this city as well.

The people of Stuttgart are concerned by the division of their nation for all of the deeply emotional as well as practical reasons that give any people a sense of national identity. Tragically, that concern has turned to a form of nostalgia rather than an active cause, as it has for perhaps most Germans.

The Berlin Wall, still standing, still mocking the power of all Europe and the United States to cut one of its wires or knock down one of its cement blocks, stands also as a symbol of Western willingness to let communism have its way in regard to a permanently divided Germany.

So long as the wall stands there are few Germans who honestly will hold out much hope for the eventual reunification of their country, despite all the patriotic resolutions and all the high-sounding words on both sides of the Atlantic.

The symbology of the wall cuts deeply and broadly into the German consciousness. It is a constant reminder of Communist power cutting their country in two. But week by week there are other reminders, all in the same spirit, the spirit of the wall.

Take the troops whose guns every day threaten and often take the lives of Germans seeking to cross over. Many of them are East German soldiers—not civil guards or local police, but troops. Under the terms of the Berlin occupation no such troops are supposed to be there.

The symbology of the wall explains how they got there.

When the wall first appeared it was just chicken wire and railroad ties. The West did nothing but object and talk, where legally the wire could have been ripped down as fast as it was put up.

A few cement blocks went up next to still nothing but formal protests from the West. Tanks legally could have knocked the blocks down. Tank barriers were added before long. And so on and on until the wall is today an actual fortification.

It is the same with the illegal East German troops. A few came in, and no effective Western protest was made. A few more and still no effective Western pressure. Now the lid is off and such troops use the city at will.

Even the fabulous Berlin airlift was a concession to Communist power, a concession that we could do nothing to exercise our right to use the highways leading to Berlin.

Just recently the same wall tactic was used to prevent members of the German legislature from driving to West Berlin for a meeting. They had to fly. The highways going to Berlin, in spite of our legal rights, are completely under Communist control, and the West has tacitly permitted the situation to develop.

Gasoline and repair stations that the Western nations had along the Autobahn were closed. Patrols by Western soldiers along the highway have been discontinued.

It is not difficult to understand, therefore, why most Germans believe the Berlin Wall extends across the breadth of their country and not just across a single city.

Nor is it difficult to understand that the usual question asked of an American now is not "When will our country be reunited?" but "In what area do you feel the West next will have to make a concession to Communist power in Germany?"

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

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FOR EVERY 10,000 people in the United States, there are 12 doctors, 11 lawyers and judges, 40 gas station workers, 37 telephone workers and 130 civilian bureaucrats on the federal payroll.

□ □ □

PRESIDENT OFFERS to assist all Southeast Asia if aggression is ended. LBJ's theory is that if you can't beat 'em, join 'em, and if you can't join 'em, buy 'em.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

Tax Exemption For NCC?

From the Indianapolis *Star*

The leadership of the National Council of Churches should stop hiding behind the argument that the council is a religious organization in its successful efforts to avoid paying taxes.

The council professes to represent some 38 million members of more than 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches. The council enjoys tax-exempt status. But organizations not obligated to pay taxes are also not expected to lobby for pending legislation or to propagandize for political causes.

Among other movements indorsed by the council have been the recognition of Red China, elimination of right-to-work laws, repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and the barring of featherbed practices in labor. It also urged Congress to strike out the loyalty oath provision of the National Defense Act. Before the 1964 civil rights act passed, the council lobbied in its favor.

In December, 1960, the council accepted a report which said, "The fact that (Fidel) Castro took land without paying for it, that he is hostile to American capital, does not necessarily make him a Communist." The report did not add, as it might have by sheer logic, "but it necessarily makes him a thief." One would have thought that the council's governing board would have condemned Castro on the "Thou shalt not steal" basis, if on no other grounds.

The council denies being either Red-tinged or the consistent patsy for Communists. It once actually called for immunity from criticism as if it were some sacred institution created by divine will of God. On Feb. 26, 1959, the council's governing board proclaimed that it is the right of church groups "to discuss freely and to express judgments without exposure to attacks upon motive or integrity for daring to exercise the right to do so."

No one who believes in a society of free men can deny the council's right to "discuss freely and express judgments." But no one who believes in a free society can go along with the council's belief that its motives or judgments should be immune to attack. The judgments and motives of even the President of the United States are open to question and to criticism. The council should not seek for itself an immunity denied to the nation's President. It should know that sacred cows are a Hindu concept, not a Christian one.

The council's most recent resolution put its 38 million members on record as being for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam. This is, of course, exactly the same stand being taken by Mao Tse-tung as well as the *Daily Worker*.

Whether the leadership truly represents its 38 million members is up to the membership to decide. But whether the council should continue to have tax exemption while it propagandizes for changes in the nation's laws, adding new burdens on our taxpayers, is a matter for the Internal Revenue department to decide.

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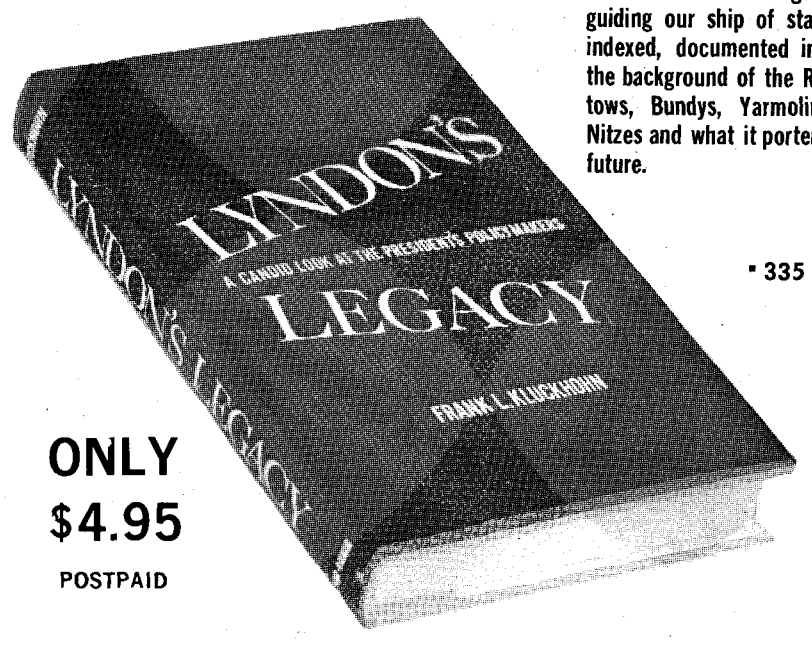

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Frank L. Kluckhohn knows Washington inside as few do. Among his important positions he has been Advisor to the first Secretary of Defense and, from 1955 to 1961, was a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Security and Consular Affairs in the State Department. For almost 20 years he was a New York Times foreign and Washington correspondent, covering the White House for many years. During World War II he went overseas and reported on all the Allied landings, from the first one in Africa to the last in Japan. The author of America: Listen! and other books, he is now a free-lance writer whose articles have appeared in many major national magazines.

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Behind Labor Leaders' Request For Federal Minimum Wage Hike

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

One of the myths organized labor attempts to foist on the public (and with some success, we might add) is that it is concerned with the welfare of all working people, union or non-union.

As "evidence" the unions pointed to their support of an increase in the federal minimum wage standard. "Few of these people (the low paid) are union people" labor leaders proclaim loudly, "but we want everybody to have a living wage."

Well, maybe they do, but don't get the idea that organized labor's support of higher minimum wages is entirely altruistic.

Here's the picture: For years, organized labor has succeeded in maintaining a ratio of about 4 to 1 in the rate of wages paid to skilled and unskilled workers.

When Congress adopted the $1.25-an-hour minimum a few years ago, the unions immediately started approaching the $5-an-hour mark for skilled workers and this ratio has now been achieved in most cases. So now the unions are asking for a new minimum, something like $2 or at least $1.50.

If Congress goes along with the idea of $1.50-an-hour minimum it will enable the unions to start pressing for a scale of $6 an hour for the skilled craftsmen and semi-skilled workers to a $3.50 to $4-an-hour wage scale.

Harry Truman Speaks Out

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

As a reporter of the Washington scene, I have for years collected the sayings of Harry S. Truman. They would, I believe, make a fascinating little book—although the best of his epigrams are a little too scandalous even for today's tolerance. Mr. Truman may not have been the perfect President, and his Midwestern upbringing made Easterners protest that he was strong meat. He had his moments of temper, as when he teed off on a music critic.

But by and large, Mr. Truman has appealed to Americans because he has said openly what so many of them think. As a man of years and as a beloved ex-President, he has certain privileges which younger and less exalted mortals cannot demand. Right or wrong, he has continually demonstrated that he cannot be bothered with pussy-footing. The Retort Socko is his trademark and the pot shot at sacred cows is his method.

The nicer Nellies of my profession and the professional breast-beaters for this or that cause are a little angry at Mr. Truman ever since he sounded off on the subject of the peripatetic Martin L. King. In taking on this apostle of civil rights and mellifluous provocations,

Former President Harry Truman thought the Selma to Montgomery civil rights march "disturbed the peace."

Mr. Truman showed the same courage that made his Korean intervention and his enunciation of the Truman Doctrine possible.

In the fevered atmosphere of Mayor Wagner's New York City, the former President was not afraid to say that the Rev. King was a "rabble rouser" who had hurt the civil rights cause "because he hasn't got any sense." The Selma to Montgomery march, now hallowed in certain quarters, Mr. Truman thought "disturbed the peace" and accomplished nothing at all. That it did, in fact, disturb the peace was the contention of Gov. Wallace and local law enforcement officers—but it is heresy, or worse, to say so north of Mr. Mason's and Mr. Dixon's line.

How terrible it is to maintain that the Selma marchers did not walk the way of angels can be seen by the hysterical outbursts of Negro and civil rights organizations when William F. Buckley Jr. made the same point at a Communion Breakfast for 6,000 members of New York's police force. The liberal defenders of minority rights, pumping up lynch spirit as they went, called for massive apologies from everyone concerned—and for Mr. Buckley's blood.

To make matters even worse, Mr. Truman was hardly impressed by the fact that the reverend had been awarded the Nobel Prize. "I didn't give it to him," Mr. Truman said laconically.

This kind of plain speaking not only ventilates our political discourse but reintroduces the right of Americans to speak out as they will on what they will. Mr. Truman believes that M.L. King is a "trouble-maker." That is Mr. Truman's right. It is the right of millions of other Americans who have been stifled by the holier-than-thou attitude of those whose major virtue is that they seek their own advancement.

It is a little too soon, in this writer's opinion, to place a crown of thorns on Mr. King's head and fall prostrate in worship. It is even worse to reduce the so-called Negro Revolution to simplistic terms. The entire fabric of American law is being strained—if not rent—by this civil rights movement and its judicial adherents. What it took centuries of Anglo-American experience to create is being replaced by a new legal doctrine that two wrongs make a right.

If Mr. Truman shocks us into looking at the current disturbances with our own eyes—and discussing them in our own terms rather than the horrific cliches and thought-stifling bromides of these times—then he will have accomplished much. He has been right and he has been wrong, but he has always been forthright—which is more than you can say for most of his political contemporaries.

At the present time, Mr. Truman cannot be touched by the petulance of those who express shock at his refusal to admire the emperor's new clothes. He has said, "If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the kitchen" —and lived by that rule. We need more men who feel this way and who are not afraid to attack anything they believe is sham. Only in this way will the new and repressive orthodoxy of the liberal-left fall under the kind of scrutiny that will keep it honest.

When the histories are written, Mr. Truman's Missouri bluntness will occupy more space in the books than the cadenced utterances of his critics. So let the debate continue.

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SUBWAY TERROR—New York and Philadelphia have undergone a virtual reign of terror in their subways in recent weeks, climaxed by the senseless murder of a 17-year-old youth in New York. Philadelphia has countered the violence by stationing K-9 teams in the coaches, while New York authorities are providing cars with two-way radios to summon police. In many cases of subway violence, witnesses gave no aid to victims, preferring to "look the other way."

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Some of us are getting a little tired voting foreign aid for people whose chief pastime is insulting the American flag, breaking up our embassies and abusing American people."—Rep. Howard W. Smith (D.-Va.)

Farm Waste

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

Vice President Hubert Humphrey visited fellow Minnesotan Orville L. Freeman to present citations to U.S. Department of Agriculture employes and units for effecting claimed savings of "more than $1 billion since 1961." . . . Unfortunately, no one from the Bureau of the Budget participated in the ceremony. Perhaps this was just as well because it would have been difficult to explain how USDA saved a billion dollars while its expenditures, according to the Bureau of the Budget, skyrocketed from $5.9 billion in 1961 to a record $7.9 billion in fiscal 1964—a nifty increase of $2 billion . . . . It's encouraging to have it from no less an authority than the secretary himself that he's winning the "war on waste." But the question still arises: Can the country afford it?

Voting Rights

By SEN. JOHN WILLIAMS (R.-Del.)

If the Congress is going to enact legislation in this field to guarantee a man his voting rights, can we fail to guarantee at the same time that the vote he casts will be cast in a clean election, will be properly tabulated and counted, and will not be diluted by an illegally cast ballot? Is a man any better off when his ballot is cancelled by an illegally cast ballot than he is if he does not vote at all? Who can forget the famous incident in Chicago in the 1960 election when in one precinct 82 votes were cast although the voting list showed only 22 qualified voters? Such incidents are every bit as much a blot on the American image and the democratic process as are instances of the denial of the right to vote based on race or color. Both must be stamped out, and the sooner the better.

Ignored Taxpayer

By REP. CHESTER MIZE (R.-Kan.)

Under the tent of the "Great Society" we hear quite a bit about the "disadvantaged." The anti-poverty programs are directed to the economically disadvantaged; the educational program gives assistance to the culturally disadvantaged; the new housing program proposes rent supplements for the disadvantaged tenant—and so it goes, aid to all the disadvantaged except the taxpayer who may have found himself disadvantaged on April 15.

De Tocqueville's Warning

By SEN. CARL CURTIS (R.-Neb.)

In 1832, the French philosopher Alexis de Tocqueville wrote: "Democracy in the United States will last until those in power learn that they can perpetuate themselves through taxation." Looking at our country's tax situation, one would be led to believe that M. de Tocqueville's prediction is approaching reality. Even though you don't have a Civil Service rating and draw a paycheck from Uncle Sam, you are working for him nonetheless. Because of the huge public debt, every baby born in the United States owes the government $1,600 upon arrival. And because of state and local taxes, another $223 is added to the total. This latter figure, by the way, has increased 66 per cent since 1953. Every American working 40 hours a week turns the proceeds from nearly 1½ days back for some governmental agency to spend. The National Industrial Conference Board found recently that, directly or indirectly, American taxpayers are paying the wages of 18,500,000 workers, or about one-fourth of the total working force in the United States.

Reds in Africa

By SEN. KARL MUNDT (R.-S.D.)

Prior to 1956, no African nation recognized Red China. Now, 14 African countries extend recognition. There is evidence Communist China has moved ahead of Russia in wooing Africans in spite of the uneven economic assets of the two power blocs. Peking's economic assistance in some emerging countries is outdistanced from 100 per cent to 400 per cent by money from Moscow. Both Communist systems employ the same tactics to win over Africans: they invest "seed" money in promising individuals—newsmen, scholars, politicians; red carpet tours to China, with special training programs and money furnished for a variety of purposes, lure the susceptible; special support and monetary aid is given to revolutionaries fighting colonial or "reactionary" regimes. The Chinese Communists appear to be involved in some way in every active revolution in Africa.

England and TFX

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Now that the British have taken an option to "buy" about $1 billion worth of the new U.S. (TFX) fighter-bomber planes, Administration propagandists, aided by some lickspittle newspapers, are using the proposed British purchase as justification for awarding the production contract to General Dynamics Corporation, of Fort Worth, Texas. It will be remembered that some months ago, Secretary of Defense McNamara handed the $6 billion TFX contract to General Dynamics. This despite testimony before Sen. McClellan's investigating committee that the Boeing Aircraft Company, of Wichita, Kansas, and Seattle, Washington, would produce equally good or superior TFX planes for $400 million to $600 million less.

Moreover, Joseph Campbell, U.S. Comptroller General, testified under oath before the McClellan committee that McNamara had declined to provide him with the figures on which he (McNamara) based his decision to hand the huge contract to the Texas firm despite the unjustified additional costs of about a half *billion* dollars!

Tests up to this point indicate the TFX planes as produced by General Dynamics are good. But to gloss over and try to alibi the staggering, unjustified increased cost of McNamara's contract award, by pointing to the potential British purchase, is plain, unadulterated sophistry.

And what, we might ask, do the British intend to use for money to purchase a billion dollars worth of these planes if the deal is finally consummated? We recently handed them the big end of a $3 billion "loan" to prop up the pound sterling which was and is in danger of collapse. If history repeats, we will probably give them a 10-year purchase credit on the planes they buy and in the light of their non-payment of war debts, at the end of the 10 years they will probably tell us to go whistle in a rain water barrel for that money, too.

Costly Appeasers

By SEN. RUSSELL LONG (D.-La.)

We are losing brave men every day and risking a broader war to demonstrate our determination that not one additional free country shall be swallowed by the Communist conspiracy. . . . Yet modern day appeasers and isolationists are making our task difficult. Every day they make speeches and engage in some sort of irresponsibility. Our Communist adversaries are led to believe that we will surrender all of Asia to them without a nuclear showdown if they will just keep up the pressure. So long as our enemies suspect this may be the case, they are going to pay an increasingly greater price to test our will.

Will Liberals Change Tune?

Mississippi Congressmen Challenged

By REP. CHARLES GUBSER (R.-Calif.)

Some time early in June the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives will come face to face with one of those "darned if you do and darned if you don't" decisions. On a resolution designed to unseat Mississippi's five congressmen, Speaker John McCormack and Majority Leader Carl Albert must side with or against liberals in their own party who say Mississippi elections are unconstitutional and its five congressmen should be unseated. To support the liberals they must repudiate their own arguments made as recently as January 19.

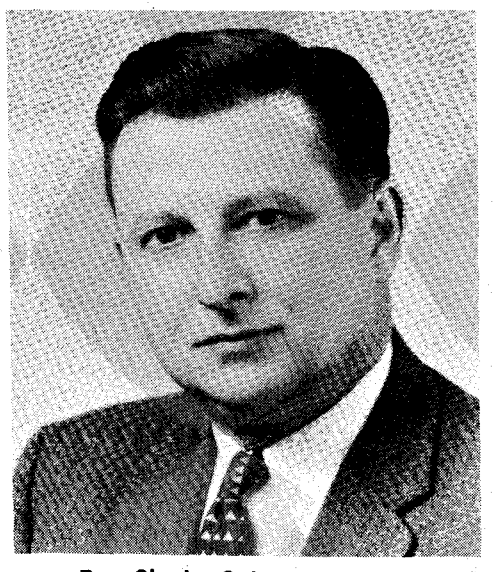
At the last election, Richard L. Ottinger (D.-N.Y.) won election when, by his own admission, his family spent $167,000 ($5,000 is the legal limit). The defeated candidate's campaign manager, following the instructions of Section 201, Title 2, Chap. 7 of the U.S. Code, served notice that he was contesting Ottinger's election because he had violated federal election laws. This section reads in part: "Whenever *any person* intends to contest an election . . . he shall within thirty days . . . give notice. . . of his intention to contest . . .".

When Rep. James C. Cleveland (R.-N.H.) tried to prevent Ottinger from being seated, Majority Leader Carl Albert argued eloquently against him. On January 19 Albert contended that Section 201 meant that only a *candidate*, not *any person*, had the right to contest an election. He said, "Congress never intended to give unqualified authority, pell mell, . . . to individuals . . . to contest any member's seat, for good reason or otherwise." On a straight party line vote, the House agreed and dismissed the contest against Ottinger on grounds that the man who had filed the notice of contest was not a candidate.

In June a contest of the election of the five Mississippi congressmen will probably come before the House. It was not filed by *a candidate* in either the Mississippi primary or general elections. Nevertheless, a large percentage of Democratic House liberals, who voted to dismiss the Ottinger contest on grounds that the notice was not filed *by a candidate*, will almost certainly reverse themselves and use the same section of the law as justification for voting against the Mississippi delegation. It will be interesting to observe whether the Democratic leadership follows the line it spoke on January 19 or takes a new tack.

There isn't much doubt that the right to vote is restricted in Mississippi and other Southern states in defiance of the Fifteenth Amendment. And it may well be that federal law is needed to prevent this illegal restriction. But if we are to call our system a government of law instead of chaos, the way to achieve sensible change is through orderly process. If Mississippi law is wrong then an appeal to the courts should be made for invalidation of that law. This is being done in the case of *U. S. vs. Mississippi* now under adjudication.

The Constitution clearly designates Congress as a judge of *compliance* with election laws by its membership. But it just as clearly designates the courts as the sole judge of the *constitutionality* of such laws. If Congress were to assume the judicial function of deciding on the constitutionality of election laws in each of the 50 states after every general election, chaos would stymie the legislative process.



Rep. Charles Gubser (R.-Calif.)

The House should consider the Mississippi case on the basis of compliance and not constitutionality—and the same should have been true in the Ottinger case.

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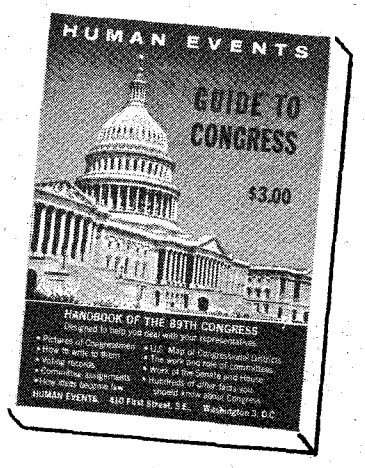

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